

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

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NOVEMBER 30
TORONTO, 1940

CHRISTMAS GIFT TO BRITAIN FROM THE U.S. LAST WEEK WAS 26 CONSOLIDATED BOMBERS. TWENTY "FLYING FORTRESSES" OF THE TYPE SHOWN HERE WILL FOLLOW.

OUR war expert, Mr. Willson Woodside, suggests in his column this week that the war is turning into a test of financial, economic and moral endurance much more rapidly than the war of 1914-18, and we think that he is profoundly right. And in that kind of war the democracies are bound to win. This does not mean, however, that there is no possibility of the war being ended by a military achievement before the endurance factor becomes decisive; and that ending might constitute a win for the totalitarians. We can imagine nothing more dangerous than to talk as if Herr Hitler had no conceivable chance of reducing the armament production of Great Britain by his bombing operations, and at the same time reducing the armament imports by his submarines and air force, to such an extent that the defence of the island would become impossible. This is what he aims to do, and it constitutes his only hope of winning (for the Eastern Mediterranean theatre cannot be decisive in his favor though it might be decisive against him), and it will take all the courage and skill of British land and sea fighters and all the economic aid that this continent can send to prevent him. We are getting along nicely towards winning the war, but we have not won it, and until you have won a war you can always lose it. See the case of Germany in early 1918.

It is the Battle of the Atlantic that is now being fought, and it is fought in the air and on the sea and under the sea, but not on the land, except to the extent that the island of Great Britain must be held so strongly by land forces that no cross-Channel jump can have any chance of succeeding. (Such a jump must necessarily be in very limited numbers, and we think that the land defences of the island may be regarded as completely adequate.) The task of Canada in this situation is perfectly clear. It is to afford all possible, and the earliest possible, aid in the air, together with what little we can do on the sea, and at the same time to maximize our production of every transportable type of munitions and armament to meet a possible partial success of the German attempt to cut down British production and take toll of British imports. We should view with the utmost alarm any proposal which, for the sake of an ultimate improvement in either the home defence or the land striking power of Canada, would cause the smallest risk of any diminution in Canada's effort for the production of armament for use in the Battle of the Atlantic. We should view with the utmost enthusiasm any proposal which, at whatever cost to the scale of living of our wealthier classes, would increase our

armament deliveries to Britain, and any further proposal which would increase our capacity to finance the arming of Britain when Britain becomes unable to finance production outside of her own area.

Conservative Silence

COLONEL DREW seems to be one of the few Conservatives who have realized that a very important task of the Opposition parties, at times such as the present, is to stand out against attempts on the part of the Government to secure a greater degree of freedom from criticism than is necessary for the purposes of the war. Freedom to criticise the government and its policies is the very essence of democracy; and while some diminution of that freedom is generally recognized as unavoidable in a time of war, there is always a natural tendency on the part of war governments to abridge it a great deal more than is necessary, and any concession to this tendency by Opposition parties is fatal to the democratic system. If the Conservative party permits it to be believed by the less privileged members of the citizenry that the C.C.F. is the only political party which takes an interest in their civil

liberties, the C.C.F. will unquestionably harvest most of their votes when they conclude, as they inevitably must at some future date, that the Liberal party has been too long in power. To Conservatives who honestly believe that all that has been done, is being done, and will be done under the Defence of Canada Regulations is necessary for the winning of the war, this of course is a very minor and purely partisan consideration; but there must be—indeed we know that there are—quite a number of Conservatives who honestly believe, as SATURDAY NIGHT does, that the abolition of all effective safeguards for the freedom and property of perfectly innocent individuals is not only unnecessary for any war purpose, but is actually a grave peril to the continuance of a fighting spirit throughout our population. Why the majority of these, and of the Liberals who share that view, are so uniformly silent is rather beyond our comprehension.

Col. Drew has apparently been criticised in his own camp for discussing what his critics maintain to be a federal problem. There is nothing that we know of to prevent a Canadian Conservative from discussing, outside of the Legislature, the behavior of a Liberal Dominion Government, and every reason why he should discuss it. One does not cease to be a citizen

of the Dominion by becoming a member of a provincial Legislature. But as Col. Drew pointed out at Hamilton this week, the question of civil rights is actually a specifically provincial question, transferred to the Dominion arena only on the ground of wartime emergency. Nothing could be more proper than for a provincial legislator to object to that transfer going beyond the limits necessitated by wartime conditions.

Col. Drew's activity in this matter is the more welcome, because nobody can possibly accuse him of any leaning towards Communism or even Socialism, or any lack of sympathy with the war aims and the war efforts of the Dominion. His suggestion that the whole procedure in relation to internment should be considered at a conference at which not only the Dominion and provincial governments but also the representatives of labor should participate seems to us to be extremely valuable.

More Money for R.C.M.P.

WE DESIRE to register our entire and most cordial support of Mr. Slaght's proposal in the House of Commons last week that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police supply vote should be substantially increased. The considerations impelling us to that conclusion may not be exactly the same as those which actuated Mr. Slaght, for our chief reason is the belief that inadequacy of personnel and of funds is compelling the force, which is charged with a duty of tremendous import to Canada, to perform that duty in a too offhand and mechanical way. In a word, we believe that with more men and more money the Mounted Police would be able to make themselves more sure of the genuinely subversive intentions of the persons whom they prosecute or intern, and to allow a greater opportunity for self-defence to those among them who are possibly innocent.

Of the general character of the force, and particularly of the character and disposition of its Commissioner, we have exactly the same opinion as Mr. Slaght. They are a magnificent body of men, keenly aware of the responsibility which rests upon them, of protecting Canada from sabotage, espionage and enemy activity generally, and we shall not know all the courage and resource that they have displayed in that task until long after the war is over. They are however being given far too much to do, and in particular they are being given functions properly belonging to a far more judicial authority, functions which are

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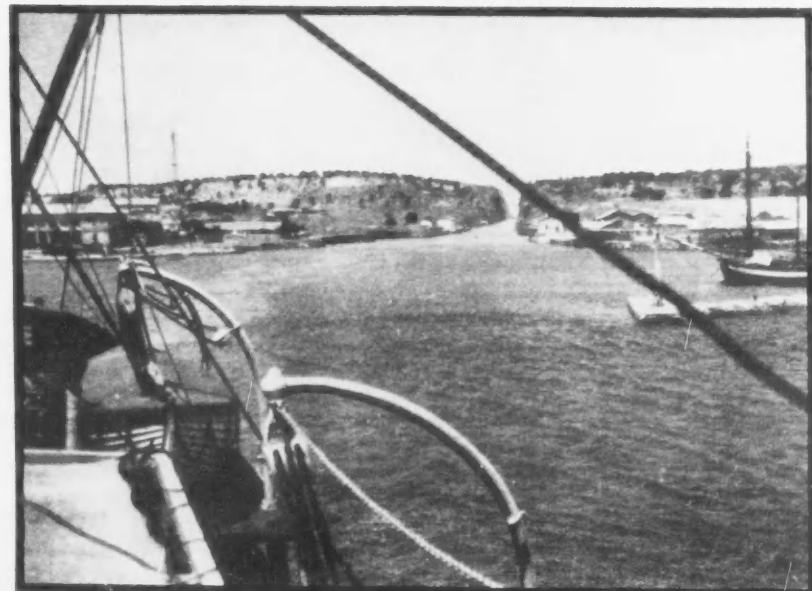
ARGOSTOLI, CAPITAL OF CEPHALONIA IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS, IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BASES IN GREECE. IT HAS FINE ANCHORAGE FOR A BIG FLEET.



PATRAS, A SMALL TOWN ON THE GULF OF PATRAS, HAD THE DOUBTFUL HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST TOWN IN GREECE TO BE BOMBED BY THE ITALIAN AIR FORCE.



GREECE IS DOTTED WITH BEAUTIFUL RUINS SUCH AS THE ACROPOLIS IN ATHENS. TO PROTECT THEIR BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL, ITALIANS MADE ROME AN OPEN CITY.



THE CORINTH CANAL FROM THE SOUTHWEST. IT IS ABOUT FOUR MILES LONG, PERFECTLY STRAIGHT, AND CONNECTS THE GULF OF CORINTH WITH THE SARONIC GULF.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

It's Good, But Is It Canadian?

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS interested to see, in your issue of November 9, the letter from Richard Mackie of the Vernon Preparatory School, Vernon, B.C., describing an evacuee's impressions of Canada, for it reminded me of my own impressions of V.P.S. some seventeen years ago. Richard Mackie is an English boy fresh from England and thinks of the school as Canadian. I was a Canadian boy fresh from Vancouver and thought of the school as English. The pupils in my time were mostly Okanagan Valley boys whose parents were English, and they were a new type to me. Richard Mackie finds the pupils physically superior and mentally inferior to his English acquaintances. Well, that is just how the pupils seemed to me when I compared them with my Vancouver friends.

I too was surprised and pleased by the way the masters did manual work on the ranch, but I thought it was English of them, not Canadian! Actually, I suspect it was Okanagan of them, or at least rural British Columbian. While you might not find a school like V.P.S. in England, you would have no better chance of finding one in Toronto or even rural Ontario. The masters seem Canadian to Richard Mackie but they seemed English to me. And I am sure I seemed American to them in certain respects, though I seem English to my American friends.

Before generalizing about our large and varied country or reading the generalizations of others, I think we should remind ourselves of the French tourist who lunched at Dover immediately after landing. He was served by a red-haired waiter, which caused him to write in his diary "All English waiters have red hair."

West Vancouver, B.C. DAVID BROCK.

Not So Valuable

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS very much amused to see that you published in your issue of November 23 a letter under the caption of "Valuable Idea," purporting to be signed by one Y. Surioki Aki, with the innocent belief that it was genuinely written by a real Japanese residing in Vancouver, B.C.

EARLY this week the Athens radio sounded what might well be the death knell of the Italian invasion of Greece. Already Italian troops had been driven out of Greece, back past their headquarters base at Koritza, and were in headlong flight through Albania. Then came the jubilant announcement from the Greek capital: "In all probability the entire Italian army in Albania will be encircled."

The Italian Blitzkrieg had turned into a summer thunder shower. Two reasons were cited for this: first, atrocious Italian staff work, and second, the foolhardy attempt to wage lightning war in a country more suitable to guerilla tactics. The Italian push coincided with Greece's worst season. Bad weather kept Il Duce's Air Force helplessly grounded, and his mechanized divisions bogged down. England's assistance to her Greek allies was prompt and decisive.

Here on this page are a few of the vital centres of Greece. Centres toward which the covetous fingers of Il Duce were reaching until he was rudely rapped across the knuckles by a belligerent opponent who is playing roughly and for keeps.

I desire to point out that the letter is a malicious fabrication written by someone other than a Japanese. It may be added that it is a very clumsy fabrication compared with some more creditably faked letters that have appeared in B.C. papers in the past. First, "Y. Surioki Aki" does not even remotely resemble a Japanese name any more than does "Kublai Khan" or "Charlie Chan." Secondly, Canadians of Japanese origin educated in Canadian schools have a fairly good command of English; moreover, anybody who understands the meaning of such a term as "gentleman's agreement" can be depended upon not to massacre the King's English as atrociously as is done in the letter in question.

To readers who may be interested in the so-called "Japanese Problem in British Columbia," may I recommend "The Japanese Canadians," a book written by Charles H. Young and Helen R. Y. Reid and published in 1938 under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Ottawa, Ont. JAPANESE-CANADIAN.

The Internment Business

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read your editorial "Do We Want Democracy?", with its comments on the recent speech of Colonel George Drew, with the greatest interest. It may be, as you say, that there is apparently a widespread lack of any sense of unease about the rapidly increasing power of officials to intern, and to threaten to intern, non-influential Canadians. But I wish you to know that even previous to Colonel Drew's speech, there was in this part of Canada perturbation over the seizure of certain Trade Union leaders. This perturbation is shared by men in all walks of life, and not merely by Trade Unionists. The indignant question is heard on all sides, "What are we fighting for, if not for the liberty of the individual?" About a year ago, in a public meeting, certain men representing business spoke as though the war were a favorable opportunity to stamp out Trade Unionism. These men, after being trounced in the discussion which followed, somewhat

mollified their tone; but it now seems as though, with the connivance of reactionary elements in Ottawa, they were having their way.

It has been widely commented upon in Canada and the United States that in Great Britain parliamentary government has taken on a new lease of life since September 1939. Parliament there has been almost continuously in session since war broke out, and never in modern times has parliamentary discussion in Westminster been so vital and effective. What a contrast is presented by the Canadian scene! Another sharp contrast is this: In Westminster, Labor leaders have been taken into the government, and have been very effective in securing the whole-hearted prosecution of the war by demonstrating to the rank and file that it is government for the people and by the people; in this country Labor leaders have been secretly rounded-up and thrown into internment camps.

Halifax, N.S. "NOVA SCOTIAN."

SATURDAY NIGHT

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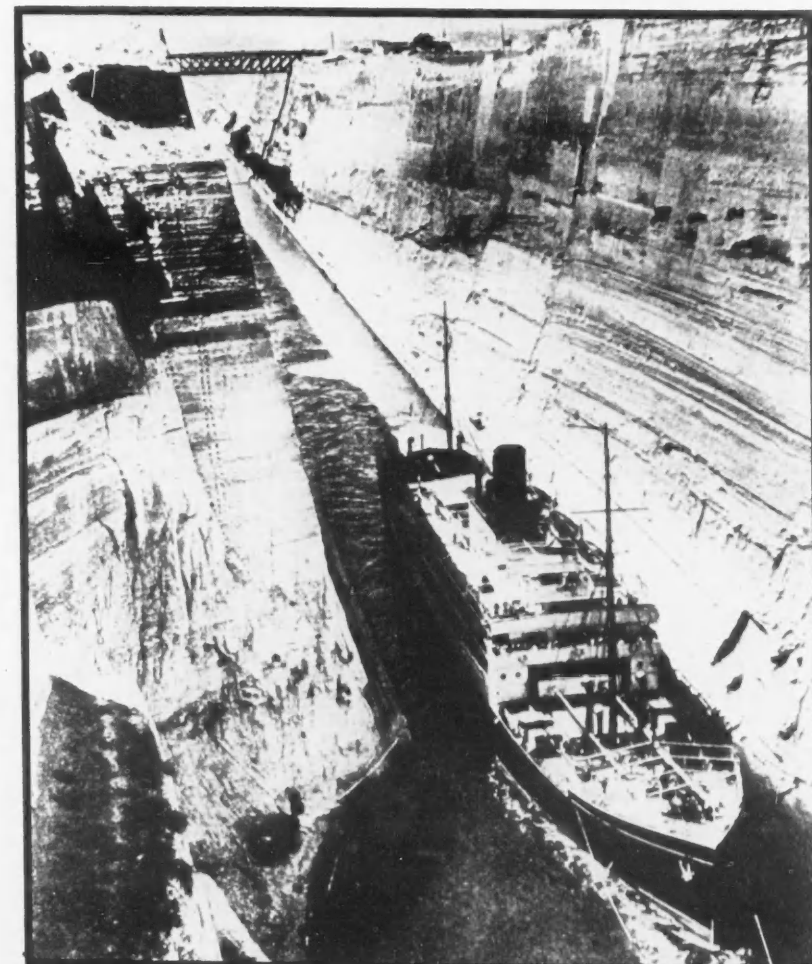
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A SHIP EN ROUTE THROUGH THE CORINTH CANAL. THE CANAL TOOK FOUR YEARS TO BUILD AND IS VITAL IN THE DEFENCE OF GREECE AGAINST SEABORNE ATTACK.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

entirely unsuitable for a police force in a democratic community. We are in favor of a large increase in appropriation for them, coupled with such changes in the law as will tend to give law-abiding labor organizations, and the less privileged generally, the assurance that the force is not intended to subserve the interests of any single class.

Who Holds Up Whom?

THE question of the position to be taken by the Canadian government as middleman between the Canadian producer of foodstuffs for export and the British government as purchaser of these foodstuffs is a very difficult one. The situation is pretty accurately stated in two sentences about wheat in Mr. Gardiner's speech of November 14 in the House: "It is generally admitted that 70 cents advance at Fort William, which nets the farmer about 50 cents a bushel, does not cover his total costs of production and therefore does not maintain him as a contented producer. If he is to receive more money, it must come from the sale price of wheat, or from the taxpayers of Canada, or from both." There is the further factor that owing to the present combination of a heavy carry-over and a blockade against exports to various countries which are normally purchasers, there is a necessity for providing credit for some 800 million bushels which must be held in storage, half for one year and half for two years, and this credit must obviously be provided by the Canadian government.

Now this is a situation which it is quite impossible to treat in terms of cold business. There can be no higgling of the market about it, for there is no market to higggle. Great Britain must have the wheat, and must have various other foodstuffs which Canada can supply and which are readily shipped and stored. The producers of these foodstuffs must have a fair and reasonable price for their product. But there is no competitive offering by sellers, and no competitive bidding by buyers. The price to be paid to the producers cannot be determined by bids and offers, acceptances and refusals. The price to be paid by the consumer



HELP! HERE'S ONE SHOWING FIGHT!

—Lou.

her our wheat... Certainly we must pay the farmer, and pay him a fair price, but let our dealings with Britain be on a basis of a thank-offering out of our abundance." But we have read with considerable care the speech of Mr. Gardiner, and we do not think that Dr. Bruce was justified in his charge that the Minister of Agriculture "boasted to this House that he had made millions for Canadians by his shrewd bargaining with the defenders of everything we hold dear." Dr. Bruce seems to have been unduly exercised over the table of exports to Great Britain which Mr. Gardiner presented, and which showed an increase in foodstuff exports other than wheat from 34 millions in 1935 to 64 millions in nine months of 1940 and an estimated 106 millions in 1941. This increase is not due to increased prices, but to greatly increased volume. In 1935 Canada had many other markets which are now closed to her; and in 1935 Great Britain had many other sources of supply which are now controlled by the enemy; it is perfectly natural that this trade should show an immense increase. In regard to all these items, Mr. Gardiner was able to arrange a price which we have no reason to suppose is objected to by Great Britain, but which yields the Canadian producer sufficient to keep him "contented," without the need of a subsidy from the Canadian taxpayer; but we cannot find any sign of a "boast" by Mr. Gardiner that the prices which he got were particularly advantageous, and in several instances they were lower than the previous year.

Financial assistance to Great Britain may become imperatively necessary before many months have gone by; but when it does become necessary it should be discussed separately, as financial assistance, and not as a factor in the already sufficiently delicate business of adjusting prices between the hard-up Canadian producer of foodstuffs and the even more hard-up British consumer or British government.

Debate on the Address

WE SHOULD regret the disappearance of that ancient and valuable institution of a free democracy, the Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, for many reasons, and not least because it would deprive the country of one of its most innocent and charming sources of entertainment. From one of the chief speeches in that debate, the speech of the Honorable Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, Mr. Hanson of York-Sunbury, we cull the following paragraph:

"I did intend to say something about the St. Lawrence Waterways, but I do not think I should trespass much longer on the time of the House. The Prime Minister today tabled the correspondence, and I have not had opportunity to look at it. I shall therefore reserve what I have to say on that matter. I had also intended to say something about leadership in Canada, but also reserve my remarks on that subject until a later date. I cannot however refrain from saying something about the position of truck transportation in the province of Prince Edward Island." And he did there-

upon say something, to the extent of three columns of Hansard.

We have something to say about leadership ourselves, and it is to the effect that in a properly organized Opposition party in the House of Commons it should not be necessary for the House Leader of the party to sidetrack his observations about leadership in order to discuss truck transportation in any province, even Prince Edward Island. It is true that there is no Conservative member from the Island, a circumstance which we greatly regret; but there are Conservatives from adjacent constituencies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who might, we suggest, be reasonably expected to function as critics of Government policy in regard to their neighboring province. How on earth is a party leader to build himself up in the public mind as an authority on the great affairs of state if he has to be constantly dealing, from one of the most conspicuous desks in the Dominion, with local problems of this order of magnitude?

Our Decreasing Minerals

THE production of munitions is consuming Canada's minerals at a rate never before dreamed of, and according to George C. Bateman, Metals Controller, the future of the mining industry is in jeopardy unless new discoveries are made to replace those now being rapidly depleted. As to how this can best be done, Mr. Bateman thinks that the first need is to have a strong Dominion Geological Survey and Department of Mines working in the closest co-operation with the Mines Departments of the various provinces. Then a definite plan should be prepared outlining a program of geological investigation over a period of years, but this should only be done, he says, after consultation with the provinces and the whole undertaking should be carried out co-operatively.

Mr. Bateman has done well to bring out the fact of the present rapid depletion of the country's mineral resources. Mining men were well aware of it, of course, but the general public was not, and remedial action along the broad line suggested above is likely to be prosecuted more vigorously if supported by an aroused public opinion.

The Metals Controller also points out that the lack of essential raw materials is perhaps one of the greatest causes of war, and suggests that this menace might be eliminated by placing the mineral resources of the world under international control and thereby releasing only sufficient minerals to any country to supply its normal peacetime requirements. Such a move, he says, would not only prevent the accumulation of stocks for war purposes but would help to conserve for future generations natural resources which cannot be replaced.

This is a step which might appeal to the advocates of the proposed "Union Now" federation of the world's English-speaking nations, especially in view of the fact that the British Empire and the United States already control 75 per cent. of the world's mineral resources.

THE PASSING SHOW

IT IS a bit difficult to say exactly by what (besides the climate) Canada is defended, but it is certainly not by the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Naturally, when A makes a non-aggression pact with B, both of them are reserving the right to commit aggression on C.

DISGRUNTLEMENT

A plague on the drizzle
Of vanished November;
And a pox on the snows
Of approaching December.
November is wet
And December is snowy
And the future is sloppy
And slushy and blowy.
O, a fig for you, Yule!
And a hex on you, Hogmanay!
Do you think I'm a seal,
Or maybe a frog-man, eh?

The price paid for the 26,000 garbage cans bought for the use of military camps in Canada is a war secret, the theory being that if the Germans knew that we can afford to pay so much for garbage cans they would redouble their efforts to get possession of Canada.

ERSATZ

Hearken to Hans
Across the sea
Clap the wooden bell
Of victory.

L. R.

Hitler is calling for an increased birthrate in Germany "to replace war casualties." Well, the German child doesn't have to inquire what he was born for, anyhow.

BELLIGERENT BALLAD

The autumn breeze blows leaves from trees,
The gardener comes to clear 'em,
And Messerschmitts come down in bits
When Hurricanes get near 'em.

Cheer up. If you had sent your Christmas presents to England early they would probably have been sunk.

We can't help wondering whom the R.C.M.P. is going to run against Mrs. Dorise Neilsen in North Battleford.

WAR SAVINGS STAMP BALLAD

If you don't fork out
When the gov'mint axes you,
Don't be surprised
If it comes and taxes you.

Bofors anti-aircraft gun-barrels are being produced in Canada in increasing numbers, and "Roll out the barrels" has been adopted as the theme-song of the industry.

OF SELF-RESPECT

I find this hope
For men and fleas:
All dogs are not yet
Pekinese.

FREDERICK VAN BORHMER.

Stepladders were given away at the performances of "Hellzapoppin'" in Montreal and Toronto, thereby proving beyond controversy that the theatre is an elevating influence.

ON PREFERRING ORANGES TO CARROTS

I've never seen a vitamin,
I never hope to see one,
But if I have to drink them in
I'd rather C than B1.

ALISON ADAMS.

Difficult as it is to imagine it, there will come a time when the last war bond will either have been paid off, or repudiated, or forgotten about, or lost.

"The German people must always fight against the temptation to devote their energies to the good of others. That temptation was never so great as now." *Das Reich*, Berlin. We bet the German people won't yield to temptation.

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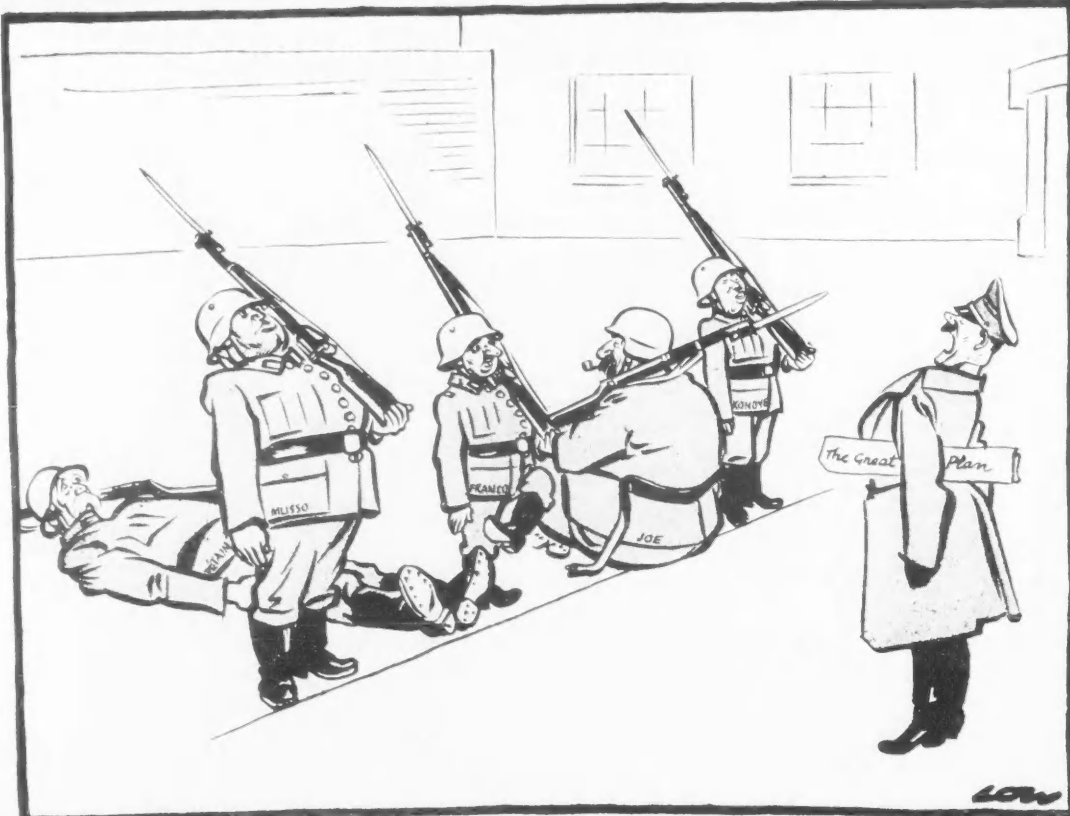
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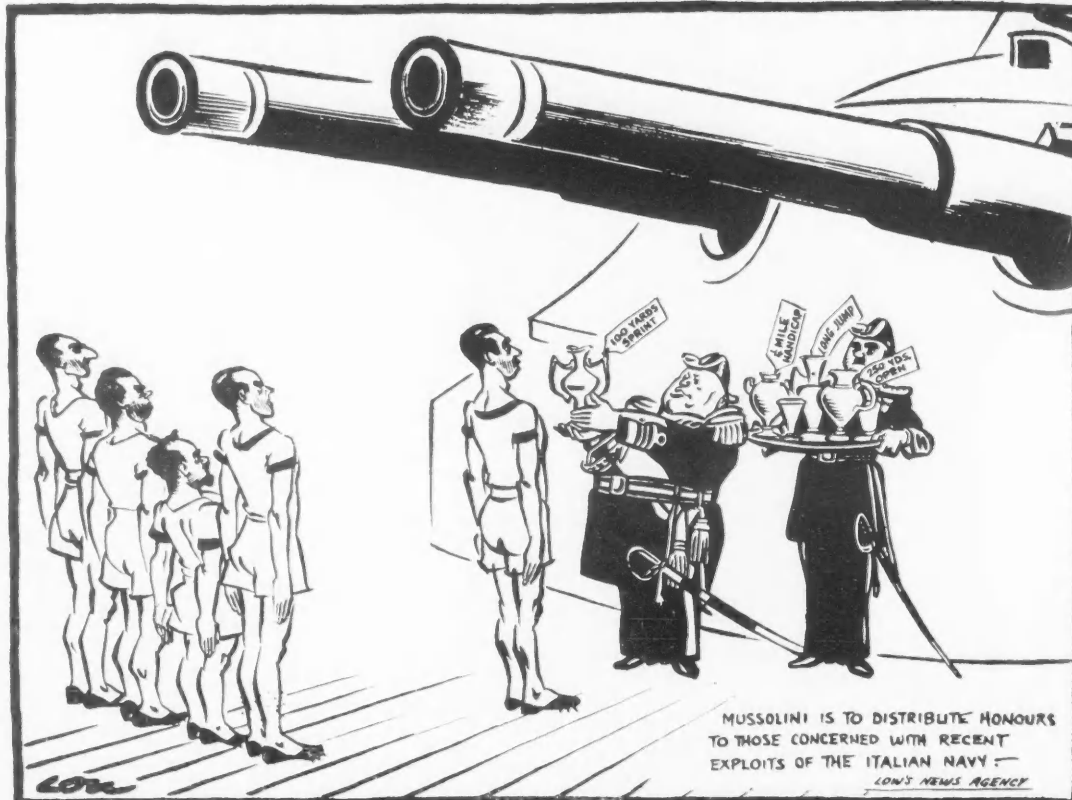


YEARS TO
ATTACK.

THE ARMY TOES THE LINES



MEDITERRANEAN SPORTS



Canada's Place in an English-Speaking Union

BY B. WILKINSON

IN SPITE of some very able writing on the subject in this country, Canadians are not yet in the van of the movement for the Federation of English-speaking peoples. The reasons for this are not far to seek; but they do not seem to be generally understood. At least, they have not been much discussed. The idea has so far failed to capture either the more conservative loyalist or the more radical idealist on this side of the border.

The loyalist has been suspicious of it as a distraction from the practical business of winning the war against Hitler; he has found it not very easy to reconcile with his devotion to the Empire; and he has seen in it a threat to the cultural, if not the political, independence of Canada. The radical idealist, who would normally welcome any extension of internationalism and any closer relations with the United States, has, on the other hand, been restrained by a still lingering antipathy towards the Imperial part of the proposed Federation.

by an undue reliance on the protection afforded by the United States, and by a suspicious attitude towards any product of the war.

The attitude of the former is straightforward and easy to understand; the latter is more baffling and perhaps easy to misunderstand. He has not been able to deny the dangers of isolation for Canada, but, for historic reasons which are perfectly apparent, he has been hostile towards the security offered by the British Commonwealth of Nations and hence has logically been driven to place his faith in the wider structure of the League of Nations on the one hand and the protection of the United States on the other.

Either or both of these ideals have seemed to stand in the way of an enthusiasm for an English-speaking union. Moreover, the idea of union, as both practicable and urgent, is undeniably a good product of the war.

Neither of the more extreme sections of Canadian opinion would be

of very great importance, were it not for the fact that Canadians, by and large, are suffering still, in spite of the heroism and idealism already worked by the present struggle, from the effects of long and tragic years of scepticism and disillusionment following 1918.

They have suffered far less than most European countries. But some European peoples have succumbed completely to the pressure of these years, renounced democratic idealism for ever and embraced a sinister totalitarianism in an ecstasy of surrender. Others have rediscovered their idealism in a struggle for hearth and home.

The Need for Faith

Canadians belong strictly to neither of these groups; they have to rediscover their democratic faith and vision whilst defending their homes across two thousand miles of the Atlantic. Their scepticism and disillusionment have not been swept away by the same terrible pressure of events. It still lingers in the shape of indifference and a negative attitude to the terrible struggle for democracy which is taking place.

While Canadian idealism has been, and perhaps still is, most vigorous in the international field, it still does not easily embrace the ideal of English-speaking Federation. The supporters of the League of Nations have been apt to concentrate on a criticism of English-speaking peoples in the League, especially Britain, simply because the Empire has borne the chief burden of sustaining an edifice which was falling into ruins before the pressure of circumstances and events. In any case, enthusiasm for the League of Nations in Canada still cuts across enthusiasm for Federation.

The first result of the growth of the movement for Federation has been to create an acute divergence of opinion amongst the supporters of the League. They have not yet accepted the two ideals as complementary to each other. Many of them prefer to continue the advocacy of a project which has foundered in universal disaster, and which shows no real sign or hope of renewal, rather than to embrace a more limited idea which both reaches out to the same ultimate objective and has shown itself to be a true child of circumstances, capable of really astonishing growth.

Perhaps even now some Canadian idealists do not recognize, as clearly as European idealists have been forced to, the appalling nature of the destructive revolution which has swept away so many of the foundations on which any League of Nations has to be built.

All these have been formidable obstacles in the way of Canadian enthusiasm for the idea of English-speaking Federation. They are not nearly so formidable now, for they represent the effects of conditions which have largely disappeared. The American bogey has been laid for ever by the developments of the war. And this is due, not so much to the fact that the Empire has been found to need the co-operation of the United States for its very existence, as to the fact that the United States have found a common level with other English-speaking peoples, in face of a threat which embraces all.

There would have been no general movement for Federation in Canada (much less the United States) so long as there was a general belief in the power of the United States to defend all the interests of the North American continent alone. It is the fact that the United States needs the Empire just as much, in the long run, as the Empire needs the United States, which has changed the whole situation, from the point of view of radicals and loyalists alike. It is slowly being established that the English-speaking peoples need each other if democracy is to survive. In face of this, ancient jealousies, either of the United States or of the Empire, must quickly disappear.

The Indecision of Radicals

In the same way, the unfortunate indecision of radicals concerning the war is rapidly being, or has rapidly been, smothered by the realization of the true issues involved. There has been, in the course of this realization, a remarkable revaluation of the Empire. From being regarded, by some, as itself an instrument of oppression, it has come to be recognized by all, or nearly all, as perhaps the greatest surviving bulwark against the triumph of dictatorship and oppression all over the world.

Even the most persistent radical need not now be alienated from the idea of English-speaking Federation because it will embrace and perpetuate the British Empire. He may well glory in the fact. Whatever may happen in the future, the virtue has gone out of his former opposition to the Imperial connection as the source of all Canadian social and economic ills.

A similar change is taking place in the more general scepticism of the post-war generation. There are abundant signs that democracy, in Canada as in Britain, is discovering a larger measure of idealism as a result of the tragic experiences of the war. This is partly, perhaps, only a protective covering, but it is also due to the re-emergence of truer standards of value, to the destruction of a lot of dangerous misconceptions about the nature and meaning of democracy. A vigorous idealism is the answer

of a strong and courageous people to the dangers and destructions of war. It not only helps it to survive, it is the supreme guarantee that it will continue to progress. There is no danger of a lack of idealism on the part of the Canadian people in the months which lie ahead. The only danger lies in the lack of any adequate appeal to which the nation may respond.

Whether or not this last statement is true in domestic matters (and it probably is true), it certainly seems to be the case in international affairs. The League of Nations which was sustained by so much idealism in the last twenty years has gone and we have discovered nothing effectively to take its place. Perhaps we shall not do so until the League of Nations supporters accept, as other Canadians are accepting, the tragic realities of the present situation and make some concessions in their ideals.

This is not for a moment to suggest an abandonment of the ultimate objective of a reconstructed League; but it is to suggest that, so far at least as the present world is concerned, or any world which we can envisage within a reasonable period the way to a renewal of the League is through some form of English-speaking Federation. Nobody seriously contemplates a return to the League of 1920-1939; nobody believes that there will be any stable foundation for a future League except in some permanent form of co-operation between English-speaking peoples and as a result of such co-operation.

A Great Contribution

Nobody believes that Federation is the only possible form of such co-operation, but there is a great and growing body of opinion which regards it as the greatest practicable contribution English-speaking peoples can make to the internationalism of the future. For English-speaking people, at least, it offers an ideal not unworthy to rank with the League of Nations itself.

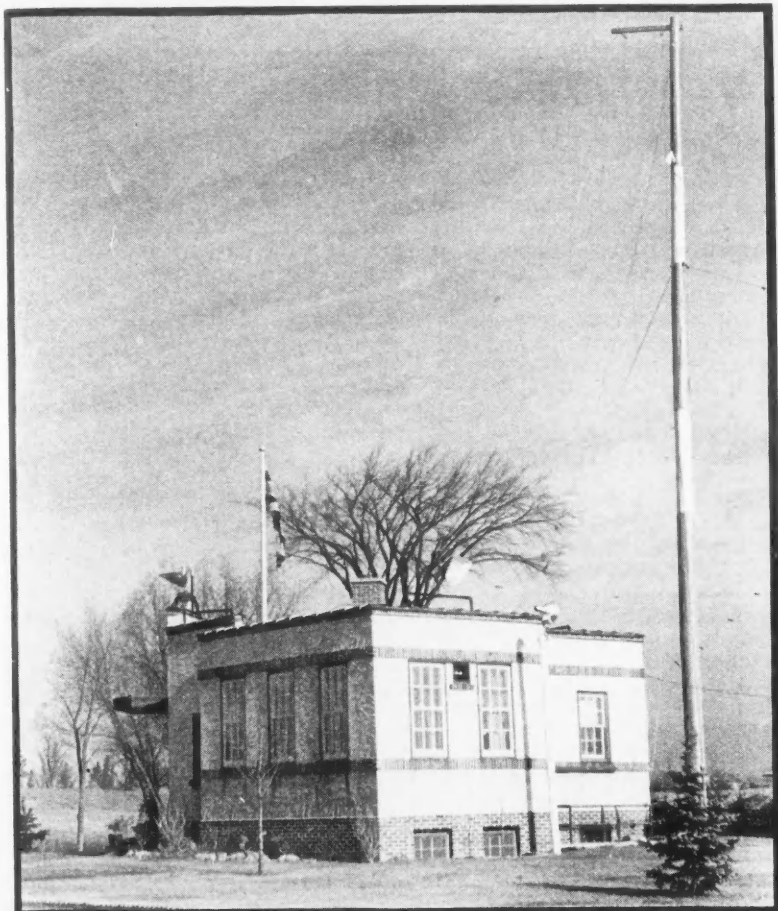
It is not one that can figure amongst the war aims of the Empire; it can only have a limited appeal to the peoples of Europe crushed under the Nazi power. But it is an issue which Canada could, and probably will, make peculiarly her own. No country in the world has more to gain by such a Federation. It reconciles all her interests and loyalties at once. Her position in the English-speaking world is unique. If she wishes to live up to her new international status, there could be no ideal which offered her greater scope or a more impressive reward.

It is hard to believe that, whether or not the ideal ever comes near to achievement, it will not, before long, find enthusiastic supporters in every section of Canadian life.

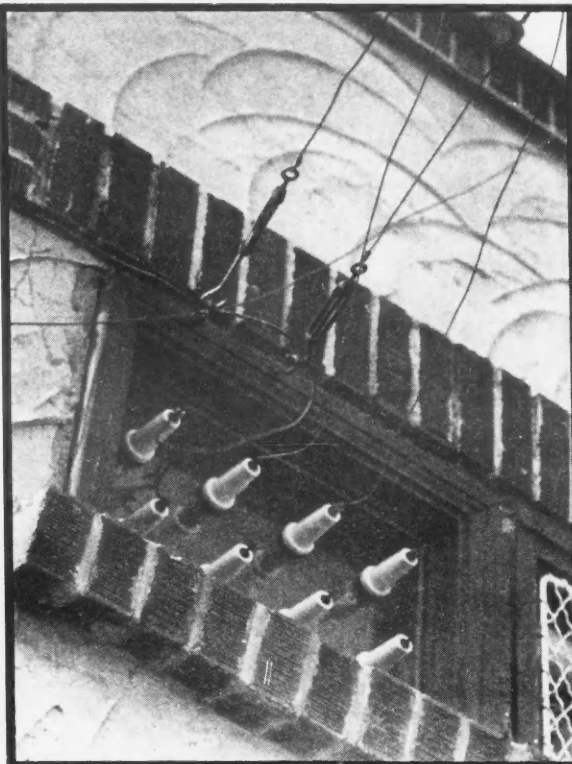


Prime Minister King with his 17-year-old Irish terrier friend "Pat".
—Kersh, Ottawa.

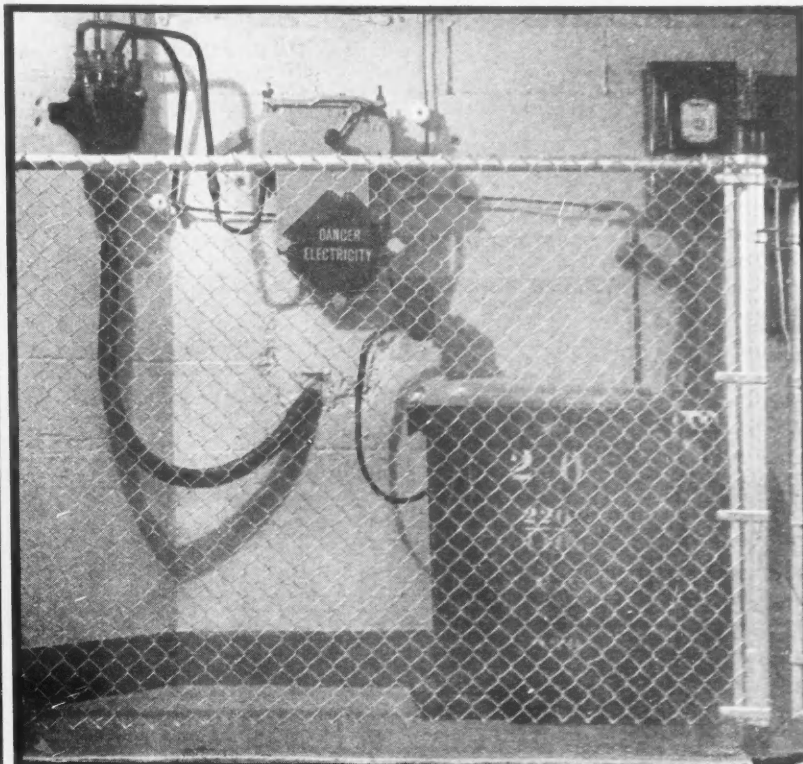
Canada's National Museum of Permanent Sound



The short-wave receiving station at Britannia Heights



Lead-in and insulators of the antennae



A view of the incoming tower cable and its equipment

Short Wave Receiving Station

"BRITAIN SPEAKS."

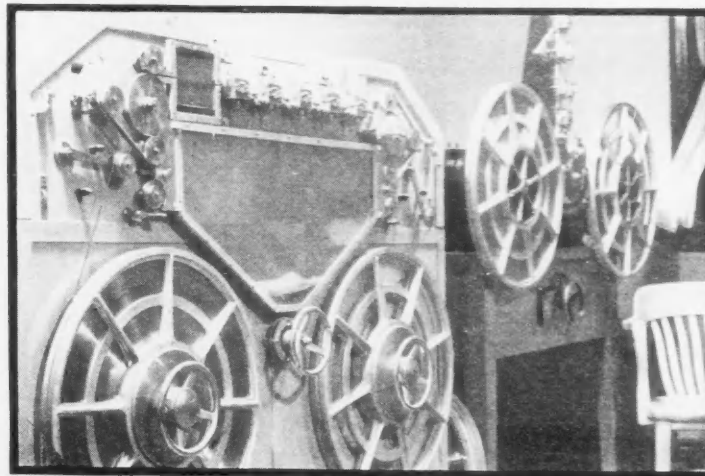
Behind this announcement there are the men who speak for Britain. And behind them are the machines and instruments through which science has made it possible for them to speak.

Since war began, the rebroadcasting of programs from Great Britain has become one of the most important functions of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The short-wave receiving station at Britannia Heights, ten miles from Ottawa, has therefore become one of the most vital units in the vast and complicated set-up of the CBC.

Twenty-four hours a day there are men on duty ready to pick up whatever comes from the British Broadcasting Corporation or the CBC's own Overseas Unit, and relay them to Canadian and American listeners over the National Network. Many of these are recorded as they are received and can thus be stored away for additional rebroadcasting, either later in the same day or months and years later if necessary. This is done by the Blattnerphone, believed to be the only one operating on this continent. It employs the magnetic principle of recording, and is the outcome of research which has been carried on since that principle was discovered in 1900 by Valdemar Poulsen, a Swede.

This key point of the CBC organization occupies 19 acres of land, necessary to accommodate two diamond antennae directed on Daventry, England, where the short-wave beams aimed at this continent are located. The equipment includes two Diversity Receivers covering a frequency range of about 5 to 25 megacycles. The receivers have been duplicated and both can work from the same antenna. This permits the reception and recording of two different programs at the same time. In addition, a special array was erected some time ago, directed due North, to work with the Canadian Government steamer "Nascopie" on its annual arctic trip.

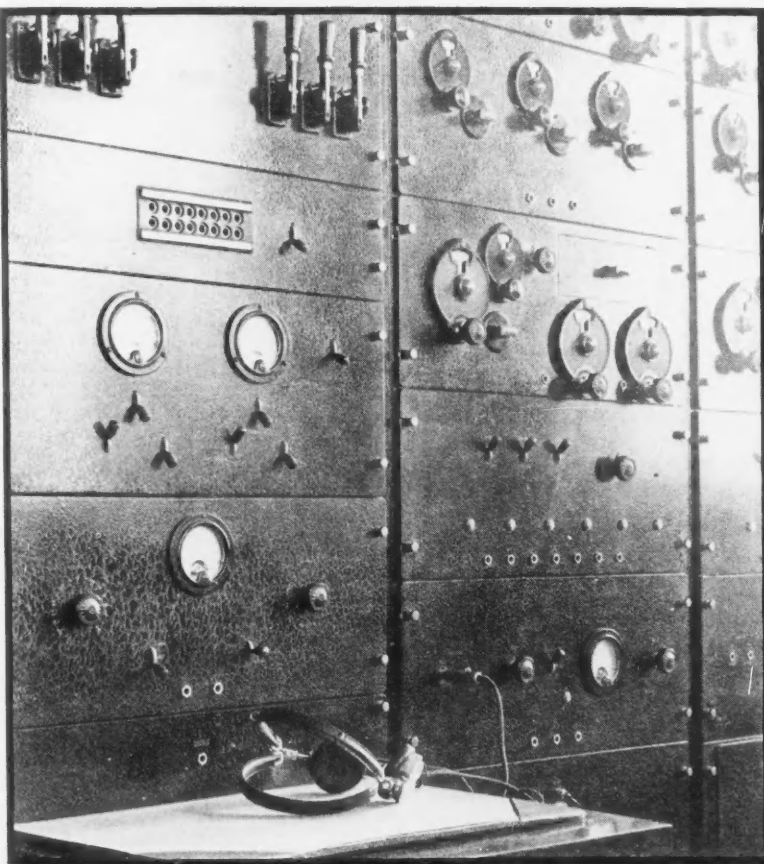
—Photos by "Jay"



Blattnerphone for permanent recording of programs



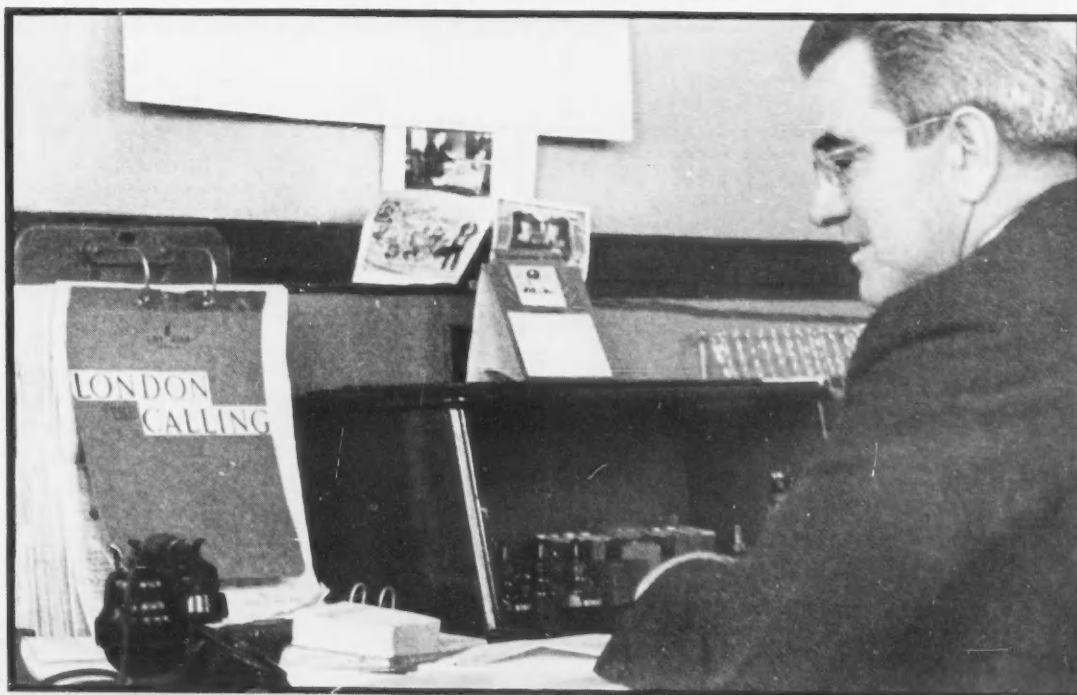
Staff sleeping quarters when on 24-hour duty




Receiving apparatus. Four of these work independently



E. C. Finlay takes time off between programs for breakfast in fully-equipped kitchen



Mr. Finlay, the station superintendent, at his desk compiling reports of operations



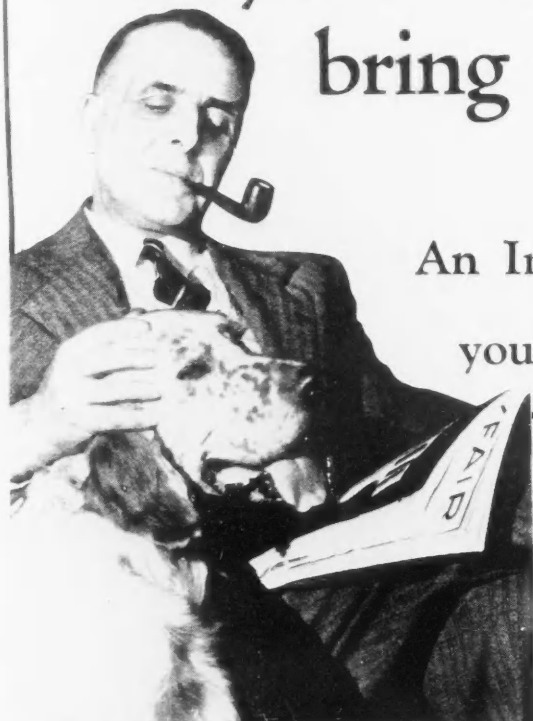
Winter on the Pacific

Enjoy the marvellous winter climate of British Columbia's seaboard cities, open and ice-free the year around. Golf-courses and Coast resorts are always open—Winter rates are low.

British Columbia
GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
VICTORIA CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

**Will your final pay cheque
bring tragedy
or freedom?**

**An Imperial Life Pension
Policy gives
you the happy answer.**



**Job gone but his
"pay" goes on**

Back in 1927, Mr. T. realized that a man's job is uncertain at best. Wisely, he put his surplus earnings into an Imperial Life Pension Policy. Now, at 55, Mr. T. has forsaken both the market and business activity. His Imperial Life investment brings him in \$100 every month.

He is old enough to appreciate freedom from routine business, and young enough to enjoy life to the full. For the rest of his life Mr. T's fun is paid for in advance.

THE day will come to every man when he must retire from work. To some, it will be a day of sadness—foreshadowing poverty. To others—wise men—the final pay cheque will mean the beginning of the first real freedom they have ever known; freedom from business routine, freedom from fear of losing their jobs, freedom to enjoy life with their families.

Thousands of these free men are those who own pension policies. Their pay will go on, but they will do no work—that's all over! Imperial Life makes it easy for wage earners to maintain an income when they can no longer earn money. Such a policy really costs the buyer nothing, because eventually all the money paid in comes back, bringing more with it—with day to day protection in the meantime.

Don't let the days, weeks, months slip by without this protection—and the peace of mind that comes with the assurance of a regular income whenever you give up work—either of your own free will or—otherwise.

Don't let your last pay cheque mean tragedy. See the Imperial Life man today. He will show you how to make old age income as inevitable as old age itself.

**IMPERIAL
LIFE**

LET US SEND YOU THIS BOOK
The title is: "How People Use Life Insurance." You'll find it very helpful. It is free. Write Imperial Life Assurance Co., 20 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

WEEK TO WEEK

Lawyers and Liberty

BY B. K. SANDWELL

I HAVE been moved of late to wonder whether the legal profession in Canada is performing all the services which can reasonably be expected of a profession which stands alongside of the army, medicine, and the church as being, alike with them, responsible for one of the great tasks of national preservation. It is the function of these three other professions to preserve the security, the physical health and the spiritual health of the nation; and the task of preserving the political health of the nation—the securing of justice and liberty among its members—is allotted to the Bar. It is a task to be pursued not alone by lawyers individually, but also by the Bar collectively, just as the army, medicine and the church operate both as individuals and as an organization. The devotion of individual lawyers to this high cause is probably, on average, about the same in Canada as in other countries. Some, as in the other professions, are more devoted to the securing of justice and liberty and less to the making of their personal fortunes than others. The Canadian average does not appear to be bad; but it is an unfortunate fact that the repute in which a lawyer is held by his colleagues and by the public depends in this country far too much on his income and too little on the public value of the cases to which he devotes himself. But what I have in mind now is the organized activity of the profession as a whole; and the organized activity of the Canadian Bar for the maintenance of justice and liberty is far from being as constant or as energetic as I should like.

There has come to my attention a new quarterly, started this summer, entitled *The Bill of Rights Review*, and published by the Bill of Rights Committee of the American Bar Association. There is perhaps no field for a similar publication in Canada, but there is plenty of field for other activities of a similar committee, and I regret to say that I have seen no sign of any such activities, and am not at all sure that there exists any such committee.

Against Totalitarianism

The original Bill of Rights, it will be recalled, is a declaratory statute of the British Parliament for defining the limitations of the power of the Crown, enacted in 1689 when James the Second abdicated and the succession was made over to William and Mary. With the appropriate changes, it was adopted in the constitution of the United States and of various individual States of that Union. It is just as important for limiting the power of the state itself, acting through any other organ than Parliament or Legislature, as it is for limiting the power of the individual King. In whatever form it may take in the particular democratic state which employs it, it is the Declaration of Principles of democracy, the doctrine of the relationship between the state and the individual which is the antithesis of everything taught by the totalitarians. The British Bill of Rights, with the modifications effected by subsequent enactments of the British and Canadian Parliaments (the original Bill, for example, accorded certain of the rights of the citizen to Protestants only), is part of the fundamental law of Canada. Its concluding declaration, by the way, is: "That for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliament ought to be held frequently."

The American Bar Association is among the very greatest professional associations in the world, not alone in the size and quality of its membership, but in the respect which it enjoys among the American public and among sister societies of all kinds all over the world. The particular committee devoted to the Bill of Rights (and it is highly significant that it should have created such a

committee) is a large and able one, composed of practicing lawyers and high officers of law schools in all parts of the Union. Its chief function is "to disseminate information, generally concerning our constitutional liberties to the end that violations thereof may be the better recognized and proper steps taken to prevent or correct them." It will be noted that this implies that it is the definite business of the Bar Association to maintain the constitutional liberties of the people.

In their opening editorial the editors of the quarterly state the belief that these liberties can be maintained only by means of something more than mere doctrinaire discussion. "In this field of American civil rights a stream of situations and litigations is constantly flowing; and our experience has convinced us that a coherent philosophy and clarity of thought can only come from the closest study of these problems, one by one." The object to be aimed at is a "fine equilibrium"; "the claims of liberty and the claims of order must be held in a proper and desirable balance." But that balance cannot be maintained if there is "shrinking from hard issues, or refusal to champion the cause of unpopular persons and minorities"; and it has to be recognized that "our liberties have been wrought out over centuries through the vindication of claims which, according to the opinion of the times, were often unpopular and despised."

Flag Salute Cases

The first issue of the *Review* is full of matter having the most direct bearing upon Canadian problems. The Committee submitted a brief to the Supreme Court in the flag salute case, arguing that the statutes making the flag salute compulsory were unconstitutional as abridging religious liberty, if the refusal to salute were based on sincere religious grounds, and as a deprivation of liberty in a broader sense even if the refusal were not regarded as religious. The Committee was also active in the litigation which put an end to some of the more flagrant unconstitutionality of the Hague regime in Jersey City. There is an article entitled "How Can the Third Degree be Eliminated?" which lays most of the blame for it on the fact that the police suffer from a "deficient educational background," and points out that the success of the G-men is explained by the fact that they are nearly all lawyers or accountants.

The issue also contains a number of messages expressing the liveliest sympathy with the project, from the president and various past presidents of the American Bar Association from the Attorney General of the United States, from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, from Charles A. Beard, sometime president of the American Political Science Association and the American Historical Association, and others. The message of the present president of the Bar Association, Charles A. Beardsley, lays a skilled finger upon the weakness of the present age which makes such a committee and such a publication necessary. "Being far removed from the struggles by which our rights were attained," he says, "we do not readily detect encroachments thereon. We need to be awakened to the fact that the most dangerous assaults upon our rights are those that are inconspicuous and subtle, those that tend slowly to undermine the foundation of the structure that is necessary to protect our rights, and those that are accompanied by the most effusive professions of the deepest devotion to our welfare."

It is highly possible that we need the presence of a fair supply of would-be tyrants to confirm in us an active and understanding and courageous love of liberty. If so, that love of liberty should be well on the way to being rekindled and re-activated.

E K

Newfoundland Is All North America's Problem

BY GOLDWIN GREGORY

RECENTLY, in the Senate of Canada, there was raised the question of Newfoundland's becoming the tenth Canadian province. Thus was brought into the open a matter too long neglected, and one which has sometimes seemed to have been the subject of a conspiracy of silence. At any rate, it is one on which the public has little information. Therefore, in the hope of stimulating discussion of the affairs of a country in which Canada has more than a neighborly, and indeed a quasi-proprietary concern, it is proposed here to set out a few considerations which might profitably be borne in mind when thinking of Newfoundland.

Be it remembered that Newfoundland was the foundation stone of the colonial domains of the Kings of England. Yes, England; for it was more than two centuries before the Union with Scotland that John Cabot from Bristol laid claim to the earliest colony in the name of Henry VII. Neither let it be forgotten that it was an adventurer who antedated Christopher Columbus by more than four and a half centuries who first set foot on the soil of Newfoundland and of the continent of North America.

History Repeats Itself

History is said to have a way of repeating itself. Is there a lesson for us of today to be found in the sagas of Eric Rahde (the Red) and his son Leif Ericson? Let us note that these Vikings of Danish descent came by way of Norway, Iceland, Greenland, where they left settlements, to make marauding descents on Newfoundland and thence on what are now the Maritime Provinces and New England. One may be permitted to question whether a modern despoiler from Europe could choose an easier route than that of the Erics.

That Hitler might make such a choice is a possibility that prudence will not permit either Canada or the United States to overlook. Doubtless this possibility is receiving the careful attention of the proper authorities in both countries, but we may well consider whether the integration of Newfoundland in a North American political entity would not simplify some problems of defense. Nor in such a consideration need we confine ourselves merely to defense. We may contemplate, too, the possibility

of other benefits both to Canada and the Crown Colony, and to the democratic world.

For unhappy Newfoundland is once more a crown colony. In February of 1934 it lost its proud status of Dominion. We must briefly follow it through its ups and downs.

The early settlers were fishermen and their families; they came from Cornwall and Wales principally, and with and following them were sprinklings of Scotch and Irish, of Basques, Spaniards and Portuguese. French, too, tried to come but the wars drove them away and the special rights that they once claimed no longer are recognized. But of nearby French Islands we shall presently make mention.

Britain Guarantees Debt

Until 1832 the administration of the colony was in the hands of a governor, responsible only to London. In that year a legislature similar to that of Nova Scotia was granted; in 1855 responsible government, again on lines recognized just seven years earlier in Nova Scotia, was established.

When the Fathers of Confederation met in Quebec, Newfoundland was represented as a prospective province; the proffered terms were rejected. Financial collapse and social distress in 1894 led Newfoundland to seek incorporation in Canada; this time it was Canada which rejected the proposal by setting terms so little attractive that even in extreme distress the islanders would not accept.

Again in the twenties and early thirties there was talk of becoming a Canadian province to ward off financial disaster; nothing was done, and eventually Britain guaranteed the debt and made further advances at a cost to Newfoundland of its independence. Today there is no legislature; all administrative and legislative powers are vested in a Governor and six commissioners appointed in and responsible to London. The Newfoundlanders cry out in sorrow for the vote that is lost to him.

Following the fishermen, whose calling has always been the predominant in Newfoundland, had come lumbermen. More recently there has been some mining activity. Absentee ownership of lumber and mining interests is the rule; the fisheries, not rich, are carried on in iso-

lated coastal settlements. Educational and cultural facilities are poor or altogether lacking; there are no concentrations of wealth and poverty is general. Save for natural resources, Newfoundland is no prize. Save, too, for its defensive potentialities, only now about to be explored and developed.

Straddling the Gulf of St. Lawrence, all traffic to and from Montreal and Quebec (and the Great Lakes) must pass through Cabot Strait, eighty-five miles wide between the south coast of Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, or the Strait of Belle Isle, a few miles wider between Newfoundland and Labrador. The direct airline between North America and the British Isles passes over Newfoundland. Shipping on the lanes between New York, Boston and the Maritime Provinces on this side and Liverpool and the Irish and Scottish ports on the other side habitually makes a landfall at Cape Race, Newfoundland, in other words, is the outpost of the North American continent and as such dominates vital lines of communications.

Newfoundland never had money to fortify itself. Great Britain, since it took over, has had too much on its hands elsewhere to worry greatly about New World defenses. After all, surely such are American and Canadian responsibilities.

That they are recognized as such is indicated by the fact that Canadian troops today garrison Newfoundland; that Canadian planes and Canadian warships patrol its coasts; that the United States has acquired the right to construct bases on the Avalon Peninsula at Newfoundland's south-east corner. And the eyes of both countries doubtless maintain a careful watchfulness over the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the south coast and within sight of the shores of the crown colony. Let us digress a moment.

The Monroe Doctrine

These possessions of *ci-devant* France fall within Newfoundland's orbit. By the Act of Havana the American republics have declared that they will occupy any American possession of a European power which might otherwise fall under the control of another European power.

Had Newfoundland still its independent status it could with propriety have taken the French islands into protective custody were its security threatened thence. But for the Newfoundland of today so to act would be to infringe the Monroe Doctrine. (Here, tongue in cheek, we wonder just why Newfoundland's surrender of sovereignty to a European power in 1934 was not protested as an infringement; when Canada was federated in 1867 angry protestations were made in the American Congress that a new North American state was being set up under European domination. Times have changed!)

So at present only Canada or an American republic could take over St. Pierre and Miquelon. Canada, presumably, has no particular desire so to do, nor is it likely that the United States is anxious to put its finger in that pie. But if Newfoundland, in whose shadow they are, were a province of Canada, it could not be expected that the Dominion would tolerate even the suspicion of hostility immediately off its coast.

It is useless now to speculate whether it would have been better that the development of American bases on Newfoundland should have been arranged with the authorities of Great Britain or of Canada. Offhand, it would seem that those arrangements might properly have fallen within the scope of the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board, and of course would have had Newfoundland been a province. It is worthy of note, anyway, that the rights to bases at Newfoundland and Bermuda were specifically excepted from the consideration given by

Great Britain for destroyers; these were outright gifts. Is there discernible here the fine hand of a certain Canadian statesman?

Be that as it may, Newfoundland can now come into Canada only subject to the American leases. This can hardly be said to be an insuperable objection, and there is no reason for thinking that a satisfactory adjustment could not be made between the two good neighbors. It might even be asserted that this limited restriction on sovereignty was a happy augury of days when all the English-speaking nations will be ready to surrender a portion of their sovereignty to a central parliament of their various peoples. Isn't there some bit of American territory which could be leased to Canada for defensive purposes pending the pooling of all British and American foreign interests?

Would Aid Britain

We must now ask ourselves if we would be helping Britain by taking over Newfoundland. Surely we would, for that country can be little but a burden. It provides no revenues; on the contrary it is a drain into which good money must be thrown after bad if it is to continue on its present course. Strategically, it is of value to North America rather than to Great Britain; the latter has too many other responsibilities to

CONSOLATION

CHRISTOPHER WREN

Shall rise again
In model homes
For working men.

And though St. Paul's
In ruins falls
Beauty shall grow
From broken walls.

And chime for blow
The Bells of Bow
Shall yet outlive
The savage foe,

To chime on air
Made sweet and fair
Because bombs rained
In havoc there.

Hamilton, Ont. MYNNEL WALLACE.

want to devote much care or attention to, or the expenditure of money on Newfoundland.

The island's manpower and resources would continue to be available for the common cause without having to be marshalled from overseas. And while a large capital investment would have to be written off, there would at the same time be struck off a large contingent and continuing liability. It is difficult to see of what possible benefit to Britain would be its retention of control over Newfoundland. Private investments in the country would be no more liable to suffer under Dominion and Provincial governments than under a commission government, the minds of whose members are not native to the soil they govern, nor the hearts throbbing in unison with those of the hardy souls over whom they are set.

What, now, of the interests and feelings of the islanders themselves?

Well, it is hard to see how their interests could be adversely affected. Their property and civil rights would certainly not be curtailed. The general laws of the Dominion, save as to taxation where special circumstances would have to be given special consideration, could do them no harm. The restoration of a legislature, with control over local affairs, would return to them the franchise which formerly they exercised in a manner so eccentric as to cause much lifting of eyebrows, and there in they might find themselves in possession of a dangerous plaything. That, of course, is a risk, and perhaps in return for certain tax exemptions there might be some Dominion control over legislation for a time. However, risks have to be taken.

Their feelings are another thing. More insular than the English, the Newfoundlanders have ever regarded



A lookout on board a Canadian destroyer off Newfoundland. Constant watch is kept for Nazi submarines.

Canada with suspicion and it is doubtful if he would choose to enter the Canadian federation except under the most compelling circumstances. His attitude toward Canada finds its parallel in the attitude with which some Canadians have at times regarded the United States—a mixture of jealousy, suspicion, doubt, anger, bigotry, envy—all the makings of an inferiority complex. But that would pass, as has Canada's toward her neighbor as she reached maturity. The immediate question would be whether the people of Newfoundland should be consulted on the matter of becoming a province.

That would depend on whether the security of Britain and America would be sufficiently enhanced to justify arbitrary action. There is now no machinery for the taking of a vote, and time is clearly of the essence if benefit in the conduct of the war is to accrue. We are inclined to say that, notwithstanding our firm belief in the right of a people to be consulted in matters affecting their destiny, there should be an immediate but provisional taking over of Newfoundland as a province if the exigencies of the war indicate that such action would help the cause of the democracies.

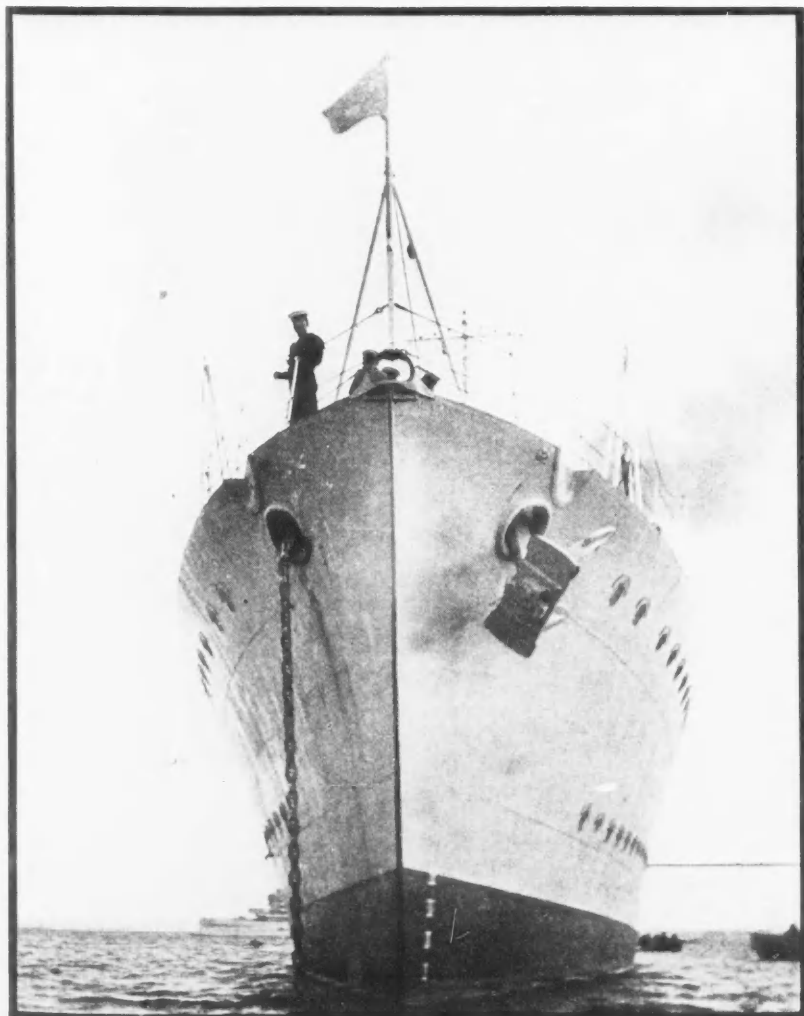
Authority Exists

Incidentally, the authority for action is provided in section 146 of the British North America Act, at the time of whose passage the ultimate admission of Newfoundland was contemplated and anticipated. Indeed, there are certain legal quibblers who say that Britain was under obligation to keep Newfoundland intact for Canada and that therefore the lease of bases to the United States cannot hold good against Canada. We don't think there is any need to worry on that score.

Finally, is the admission of Newfoundland in Canada's interest?

From an immediate economic standpoint, no; from an ultimate, yes. Great Britain, of course, would be expected to forgive the debt to her. But Newfoundland does not yet produce a revenue sufficient to pay for essential services, and its people are too poor to pay taxes at Canadian rates. For some time to come the new province would have to be subsidized and nursed. Eventually, its natural riches would more than repay a present outlay.

But the economic is not the paramount consideration. The integration of Newfoundland in the North American scheme of things is of primary importance. Something has to be done, and that something should be done by Canada. These are days which call for heroic measures let Canada be heroic in her stand toward Newfoundland, and in assuming that stand let her be guided by no considerations other than the forwarding of democracy and the preservation of the rights of man. Newfoundland is Canada's baby, in the best sense of the word; Canada must not shirk her duty.



A Canadian destroyer on patrol off the coast of Newfoundland. The Canadian fleet is supplementing Canadian troops garrisoning the island.

An American Trauma

The author—brilliant writer of "Lights and Shadows", daily column in the Montreal Gazette—gave us this title. We looked up "trauma" in the dictionary and found it means "morbid condition of body produced by wound or external violence".—Editor.

IT WAS the screaming climax of the 1936 Presidential campaign. Franklin D. Roosevelt, his underlip tightened by the stretch as he squared his jaw in fighting style, leaned against

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

the massive lectern in Madison Square Garden and delivered the most pulse-throbbing political phrase I have ever heard.

"This generation," he said in clear, cutting tones, "has a rendezvous with destiny."

And from the perspective of four years later we can see how the destiny he spoke of began to take shape even as he stepped from that rostrum into his beflagged limousine and

rolled up Eighth Avenue amid an ear-splitting cacophony of cheers, hand-clapping and police sirens.

As the tumult diminished and died in the upper stretches of Eighth Avenue beyond Central Park and the President was on his way to the White House, the drums began to roll from the Somme to the Yangtze. The tramp of German legions was heard in the Rhineland; Italian warplanes were lacerating tribal warriors in Ethiopia; Japan was squirming its way between the ribs of China; and in northwest Africa General Franco was fashioning the spearhead of Spanish fascism. And all these things were shaping the destiny of the great and powerful democracy that is America.

Four years have passed. And what of America's rendezvous with that destiny? The place of meeting is still in the shimmering distance. America moves toward it steadily but the way is tortuous and there is confusion in the ranks of the marchers—confusion brought about by false and sometimes traitorous guides, by the weak who prefer to rest and wither by the wayside, by the timid who fear the brush with destiny, by the thoughtless who cannot see the goal because they will not look up, and by the flank-raiders of evil sent to divert the marchers from their steady progress....

OBSERVERS of the American scene—and I am as guilty as the next man—write smugly of American policy, American aid, American sympathy and possible American intervention in this gigantic struggle of the gods for control of our world. These things exist, certainly; they are real; they are present and future milestones along the road America travels to make its rendezvous. The political campaign just ended, despite its distracting angles, resulted in a renewal of Roosevelt's mandate to lead the nation toward the rendezvous he spoke of so bravely in 1936. And Roosevelt's leadership indisputably means aid to Britain, intervention in the war of an official or unofficial character—and a curse upon the timid and the appeasers.

But there is blinding confusion all along the line behind the brave leadership of the President. It was reflected in the campaign. Wendell Willkie's sturdiest plank was aid to Britain and China; yet he was actively supported by Henry Ford who said the other day he wants to see neither Britain nor Germany win, and by William Allen White who is as determined on British victory as is Churchill himself. Roosevelt was actively supported by Dorothy Thompson, most eloquent and fiery of the anti-Axis elements in this country, and also by Senator Bennett Champ Clark, leader of the isolationist forces in Congress. Tom Girdler, whose name can be hissed as easily as Hitler's by any laborer, was in the same camp with John L. Lewis. Col. Lindbergh was stumping for the same candidate as Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the *New York Times*. The German-American Bund and Louis B. Mayer begged votes for the same man.

This confusion in high places has its roots among the masses of the people. If observers will come down from the perch upon which they fondly believe they are bouncing to the pulse-beat of America, they will see the confusion reflected in everyday places among everyday people.

This is the trauma of America.

A STRAW-HAIRED nightclub singer flays a microphone with her voice, her arms and her bosom to chant "Hurrah For Our Side of the Ocean" and she brings down the house.... The band plays a medley of "My Buddy," "Mademoiselle from Armentieres" and "Tipperary" and the drunks sway misty-eyed and wistful.... A newsreel theatre flashes a picture of Queen Elizabeth inspecting London ruins and there is a burst of applause.... Col. Lindbergh is shown addressing a Chicago mass meeting. "This is not our war!" he shouts, and the audience whistles and cheers.... British War Relief platters everywhere, brimming with silver and paper currency.... "Why

Yes Sir!
THOSE GREAT BIG GOLDEN BROWN LUSCIOUS CRISP
PLANTERS SALTED PEANUTS
IN VACUUM PACKED TINS ARE ALWAYS **Roaster Fresh**

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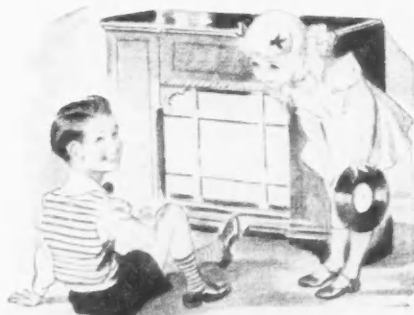
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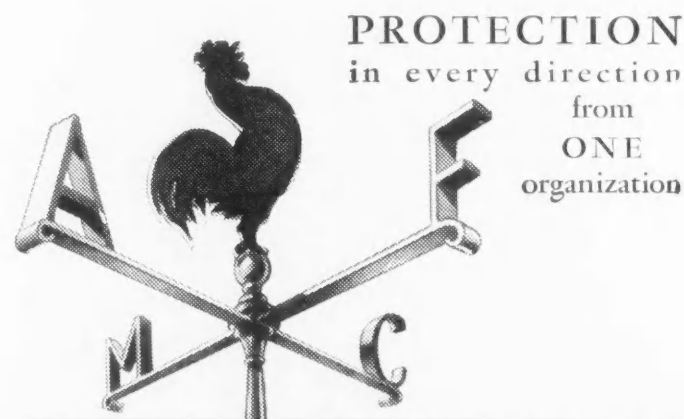
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should one American boy die for dear old Dang Dong?" asks General Hugh S. Johnson.... "The fact is," says Admiral Harry Yarnell, "that America is in the gravest danger in her history.... Crowds everywhere singing 'God Bless America' with bursting fervor.

Congressman Martin Dies releases information showing the fantastic strides made by Germany and Italy in American espionage and sabotage.... "Why should we fight for Standard Oil and the Morgan interests?"... "Show me one instance," grunts Senator David I. Walsh, "where Hitler has interfered in America. Why should we interfere in Europe?"... A straw-haired nightclub singer flays a microphone with her voice, her arms and her bosom to chant "There'll Always Be An England" and she brings down the house.... "No American boys for Europe's blood-soaked battlefields!"... "Our duty is clear," says Admiral William E. Standley. "We should declare war on Germany immediately."... Crowds everywhere singing, "I am an American, I am every part of me."

THE fact is, points out Walter Lippmann, that the Monroe Doctrine has always depended on British sea power.... "Since when does America have to depend on anyone for protection except Americans? Tell me that!"... "Democracy is dead in Britain," drones Ambassador Joe Kennedy.... "Let us do everything in our power to maintain the rim of freedom in the heroic island of Britain," shouts Wendell Willkie.... "Let's get out of

the Philippines," implores the *Daily News*, biggest circulation in America.... "The Yanks are not coming. The Yanks are not coming. The Yanks are not coming!"... "This is just another of Europe's real estate squabbles," growls lame-duck Senator Rush Holt.... "This is our war," broad casts Col. Henry Breckenridge.... "Was Poland a democracy? Is Greece a democracy?"... "Perfidious Albion is running our State Department, charges a Tammany Irishman who ward-heeled votes for Roosevelt.... "I am an American, I am every part of me."

"Roses of Picardy,"... "Dictatorship will come with war. Let's save democracy in America for the world.... "Thank God for the British navy!"... "The Yanks are not coming!"... "Our duty is clear."... "Hitlerism must be stamped out of existence."... "America prays for peace. America works for peace. I believe America will stay at peace."... "Mademoiselle from Armentieres,"... "God Bless America."... "Give to the British War Relief."... "This isn't our war."... "Our duty is clear."... "Why should we die for dear old Dang Dong?"... "My Buddy."... "This is a machine war. Let's give Britain machines."... "Die for Dang Dong?"... "It's a Long Way To Tipperary."... "It's a Long Way.... "It's a Long....

This generation has a rendezvous with destiny. The place of meeting is still in the shimmering distance. And America moves toward it steadily but the way is tortuous and there is confusion....

The CBC is Not a Headache

BY R. S. LAMBERT

BROADCASTING, like the weather, is every man's Aunt Sally. When you feel liverish, you take a crack at it, to relieve your feelings. SATURDAY NIGHT's Politicus has been, in his own words, "poking about" behind the scenes of the resignation of one of the CBC's Governors, Alan B. Plaunt, to fish up a bit of trouble. And here it is. "The CBC is doing an atrocious job in production of programs." Atrocious is a strong word, but Politicus evidently uses it only to make you cock one ear; for a few lines later he has toned it down to "poor", and "not worth while". However, since he calls CBC programs "atrocious", let's try and find out what he means.

An Open Secret

"The CBC has been a headache for a long time." Why? Because Mr. A. B. Plaunt has recently resigned. Again, why? In protest over "internal organization and executive direction". But what do these heavy phrases mean? It is an open secret that Mr. Plaunt wants to move CBC headquarters to Montreal. But Politicus has been poking about "behind the curtain", and thinks he has got to the root of the trouble. There is not enough political broadcasting.



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"A political party can speak its mind in the House of Commons, but not over the CBC". In other words, it has been ruled that during war-time, political parties shall not purchase time on the national networks in-between elections. Politicus finds this "atrocious". However, most listeners do not regard party political broadcasts as the highlights of radio fare. They judge the CBC by its entertainment—its music, plays, news, talks—but not by its party politics, especially in war-time.

In the course of his "poking about", Politicus has unearthed a pre-War pronouncement of the CBC Governors, which promised that in-between election campaigns the political parties might purchase network time. This promise, he says, has been secretly and without reason wiped out. But what are the facts? Last spring we had our general election, and the radio part of the campaign passed off without more than the usual amount of bickering. Whoever wants to go on playing party politics on the air in war-time, and in-between elections, if it can be avoided? Well, the CBC Governors recognized this when they resolved last January (while Mr. Plaunt was still a member of the Board) to suspend paid political broadcasting on CBC stations, except during elections, for the duration of the war. This policy was clearly explained at the time to representatives of the four political parties at a meeting held in Ottawa, and subsequently accepted by those representatives at a further meeting in Toronto. Moreover, even under this ruling, political parties can still between election periods buy time on single private stations; while in suitable cases the CBC may entertain applications for free time on the national network. So Politicus' charge of "complete muffling of all the parties in the House of Commons" is, to say the least of it, exaggerated.

Parliament itself, one would suppose, has its hands pretty full with the war effort. Yet Politicus wants a "Parliamentary Committee to smoke out the CBC". It is only about eighteen months since the last Parliamentary Committee on the CBC finished its exhaustive deliberations, and produced a Report patting the Corporation on its back. Pulling up a broadcasting corporation by its roots every few months to see if it is growing is what a small boy does with his first seedlings when he is given a garden to play with. But it is hardly the way to have a first-rate national radio system.

None Too Much Money

Three million dollars—the CBC's income—sounds a big sum; but you couldn't buy a battleship with it, and it is not any too much for providing half a continent with radio coverage, quite apart from programs. Put it in perspective. The two major United States broadcasting companies each spend in one month more than the CBC has to spend in a whole year. Yet the CBC has to serve a larger area, in the broadcasting sense, since Canada includes an extra time-zone, and an extra language. Politicus suggests that the CBC is over-staffed. Does he realize that it operates with about one-ninth of the personnel required by the National Broadcasting Company, or the Columbia Broadcasting System, in America, or the British Broadcasting Corporation in Britain? Moreover, the size of Canada requires that a high proportion of the three million dollars' income of the CBC must be spent upon the mechanical basis of the service, quite apart from programs. Nearly twenty per cent. has to be paid out to the telegraph companies; while about forty-seven per cent. goes to programs—a sum not sufficient for lavishness in production.

However, is there any justification for Politicus' adjective "atrocious", as applied to CBC programs? Little more than a year ago, the CBC broadcast the Royal visit to Canada. That job was praised in every quarter as perhaps the biggest program achievement ever brought off by any broad-

casting organization. But then came the war. The war has knocked cock-eyed the radio systems of most belligerent countries—and Canada is a belligerent.

In Britain, the BBC lost its independence, and became an adjunct of a Government Department; but the CBC has preserved its independence, and continues to function in a normal way without even imposing a censorship on talks.

Big Responsibilities

The CBC has undertaken big responsibilities. It has sent an Overseas Unit to Britain to provide programs linking our Canadian troops overseas with their friends and families at home. It has helped to bring programs from the heart of the Empire to Canada—and incidentally, to the United States—by incorporating re-broadcasts of BBC programs in its own programs. It has provided a channel for the Director of Public Information at Ottawa to give listeners the now-famous "Facing the Facts" series, as well as other talks. It has adjusted its news service to the need of the times, and has provided commentaries on public affairs by Canada's leading journalists and lecturers. Within a few weeks from now, the CBC will operate its own news service.

War needs have not been allowed to smother the cultural and informative sides of broadcasting. Many listeners will remember Professor Arthur Phelps' talks last year, on "This Canada". They proved so popular that his next series on "The United States" is to be heard, not only on the CBC network, but all over America as well, on the Mutual Broadcasting System. This is the first time such a Canadian series has been carried on any American network—an encouraging sign that CBC talks are making headway. On the educational side, the CBC has kept up its contacts with the Institute of International Affairs, the Adult Education Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the W.E.A., and kindred bodies. Last spring it encouraged the new movement for radio discussion groups by providing a series of talks and discussions on Co-operation. This Autumn it has responded to the "education for citizenship" cry by putting on a series of discussions on Democracy.

Fine Musical Fare

In music, the CBC is about to bring us again the Metropolitan Opera from New York; and it carries on its former policy of broadcasting the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, the Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal, etc. Through the CBC, we hear the Mendelssohn Choir, the Hart House String Quartet, and the Griller String Quartet—to mention but a few of our musical treats. For 1941 there is a plan afoot for regional music festivals.

War conditions inevitably bring some program setbacks. Radio drama has had its disappointments. Controversial discussions and "forums" have had to go cautiously. But when one considers the exigencies of war-time, and what has been accomplished in spite of them, Politicus' "atrocious" seems an ungenerous adjective to apply to CBC programs. However, the CBC has one serious weakness: it has not yet developed the elaborate self-protective and self-advertising mechanism usual in big corporations. It is a friendly, unbureaucratic organization, where the officials are easily accessible, and the General Manager is a human personality, not a "brass hat". And it has not spent its substance on "public relations". Instead, it has so far left its publicity largely to the press, and has concentrated its resources on covering the vast area of Canada, and trying to give listeners satisfactory programs. And the CBC is not, like many big corporations, specially proud of itself. It welcomes criticisms and suggestions; it is keen to improve itself and its programs. It is youthful, adaptable and still growing. So what is to be gained by pulling it up by its roots, just now?

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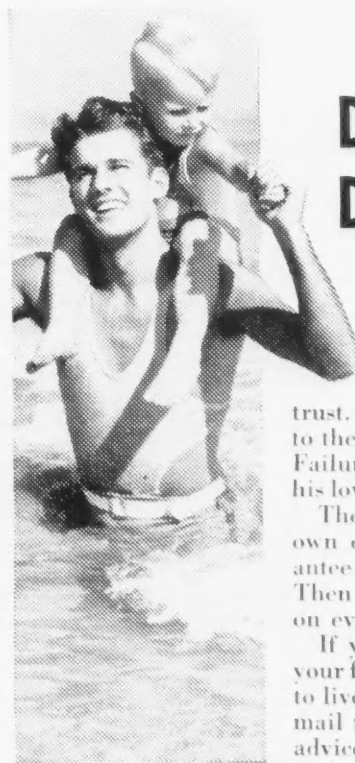
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THE HITLER WAR

Hitler Fails to Form His Continental Bloc

IF THE announcement from Berlin that diplomatic activity has ended for the present with the signing up of Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia means what it seems to mean, if this is the result of Hitler's conferences with practically all the political leaders of the Continent, then the outcome represents a stunning diplomatic defeat for him.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

Mr. Woodside is heard over the nationwide hookup of the CBC in a short talk on the war news of the day, every evening except Saturday and Sunday, at 8.55 E.D.T.

It is a strange thing. He has over-run half of Europe, which ought to

be considered success enough for one year's campaigning. But because he boasted that he would conquer it all, and other continents besides, because his military experts have always emphasized that for Germany it had to be quick victory or slow defeat, because the conquest of half of Europe is no use to him if Britain remains undefeated, the impression is rather of his failure than his success. This has been accentuated lately by the failure of his ally. But angry as he may be at Mussolini, it is his own defeat in the great mid-summer air war with Britain which is at the root of it all.

If he hadn't precipitated a great trial of strength with Britain this year, but had given his attention immediately to organizing his Continental Bloc, he might surely have made a great deal more out of his shattering victory over France. In July the nervous nations of Europe would have signed up quickly enough! If instead of massing his army on the Channel he had counter-marched to the East, with months of the best campaigning weather ahead, he could have had what he wanted from Stalin. Whether he would have profited from the delay more than Britain, in preparing for the final show-down, will never be known.

World's Betting Changed

He took the other course. And as a result his gigantic air force, which had terrorized Europe since Munich and seemed irresistible, was defeated before the eyes of all. The spell was broken. When finally he turned to organize his continental bloc only three months later, the power relation in Europe had altered startlingly to his disadvantage. Unconquered Europe, with the rest of the world, was shifting its bets on the winner. The United States had signified

through the destroyer deal, its recovered confidence in a British victory. Spain, as an Atlantic nation, was forced to take cognizance of this increased naval pressure. The military leaders of France had had time to recover from their shock and revise their judgment of Britain's chances of survival. Spain's hesitation, Italy's inactivity and Britain's heroic strengthening of her naval and military position in the Mediterranean, carried through in the midst of her supreme ordeal, strengthened the hand of French Africa and Syria against the Axis commissions seeking to disarm them.

Russia was emboldened by the prospect of Germany's main air strength, its superiority already reduced in battle and due to be gradually overhauled as American plane deliveries developed, being tied down in Western Europe. That is where she wants to see the fighting. After wrestling through a whole article with Stalin's policy a fortnight ago, I believe it might be as well expressed in a sentence: to keep the war going, but going away from Russia; and to keep out of either camp. It will be recalled that the Germans made no claim of an extensive new deal with Russia, or any suggestion that she had joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Pact after Molotov's visit. Apparently Hitler failed to persuade the Russians to give up their ancient interest in the Dardanelles for the rebuscular possibilities of an outlet to the Persian Gulf. But the defence of the Dardanelles against Germany's *Drang nach Osten* begins in Yugoslavia, as it did in 1914, and in Bulgaria, and is vested above all in a strong Turkey. The latter's determined defiance, Bulgaria's last-minute escape from the Nazi noose, and Yugoslavia's refusal to take the trail to Berchtesgaden are all attributed to quiet Soviet support.

Thus Hitler's vast Eurasian Bloc which the German papers talked about off and on all summer—and they even talked of a Eurasian-Afro Bloc—has come down to just the familiar Rome-Berlin Axis; plus Hungary, long since at Germany's complete mercy; Rumania, already broken and occupied; totally insignificant Slovakia; and Japan, suspended in distant space.

Plainly a dangerous trend has set in against Hitler. (I believe that this war is developing faster than most people think, that it is using up material and psychological reserves much more rapidly than the last one.) What can Hitler do to check or reverse this trend? Can he save Italy? Can he still bring Spain into his alliance, and even more important, France? Has he really recoiled from a move through Bulgaria? Will he tolerate Turkey's defiance, and all

(Continued on Page 11)

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THE CAMERA

Shall We Go Stereoscopic?

BY "JAY"

ALTHOUGH not often practiced by the modern amateur, stereoscopic photography is far from being a dead issue. H. C. McKay, one of the masters of things photographic, is trying to revive the use of the stereoscopic camera, and in an article of his which I read recently he presents a real case for the three dimension hobby.

Now this brings to mind an argument against photography, an argument which also is far from being dead. A few days ago I heard a painter of some renown say that a photographic print could never be called a picture because, while it would have the two dimensions of height and breadth, it lacked the third dimension of the subject, that of depth. I'm afraid the critic in question forgot the fact that if a photograph did have the third it would require a box instead of a frame to hang it on the wall.

Apart from stereoscopic photography, there has been many attempts made, with more or less success, to produce photographs with some approach to actual physical relief. But, no matter what the success, the result is always an optical illusion. Even the accepted dimensions of height and breadth are only illusions unless the picture is of the actual size of the subject. The illusion that a building is a tall one depends entirely upon the perspective and the proportion between it and other details in the print.

Now for the benefit of my painter friend I think we can carry the illusion on a step further and apply it to the third dimension, depth, and

we can do this without the aid of stereoscopic binocular vision. The average amateur photographer of 1940 knows more about the mechanics of his camera than those amateurs of a few years ago, and this also applies to the optics of photography, but where so many fall by the wayside is in the knowledge of the use of light. With the two dimensions of height and breadth, flat light will do all that is needed, but where depth is concerned we find a different story, for here we need the illusion of solidity or of space between details.

This can only be obtained by the judicious use of light. A shadow makes an object appear to stand up; this is true in the physical as well as in the photographic reproduction. So do the relation between and the placing of various shadows throughout the entire subject produce similar illusions to those arising from perspective and proportion of size.

The remark usually made by persons viewing for the first time a colored transparency concerns the illusion of the third dimension. This is because the color contrasts are in true relation and not reduced to their monochromatic values. In black and white photography many of these contrasts are completely lost and must be replaced by shadows, shadows created by the correct use of light—sunlight or artificial. Proper filters play quite an important part in building up this third illusion, and with the combination of light, filters, correct exposure and proper emulsion a photograph will stand up to any fair comparison

Hitler's Bloc Fails

(Continued from Page 10)

low Britain to regain a foothold on the continent in Greece only four months after having been driven off at Dunkirk and Bordeaux? If he does, and if he allows Italy to fail, it will mean a further weakening of his position. Yet it is no simple matter to strike down through the Balkans, and there is no assurance that while he is saving Italy in Albania he will not be failing elsewhere, in Libya, Ethiopia, the Dodecanese or at sea. In any case her prestige is gone.

There can be no question but Hitler possesses the force for a Balkan campaign; and he has the advantage over us of inside lines of communication. But I don't think he ever wanted a Balkan campaign, with all the danger it held of a Balkan War and the setting up of an Eastern front, which is one of his chief bogeys. Hitler makes strokes and avoids fronts, with their steady consumption of war material. His plan called for conquering Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey, each in their turn, without fighting. Presumably he has decided to wait for a better opportunity. At the moment the whole of the Balkans is inflamed by Greece's victory, and if he moved now he would probably have to fight the Yugoslavs, Greeks and Turks.

Can't Invade Turkey

If it were only the first two he might get through the job quickly enough. But the trouble with starting a fight with Turkey is that there is no place to stop. And as his army pressed on into Anatolia it would fight at an increasing disadvantage, with only a single rail line hundreds of miles back to Adrianople to supply it. There is a distinct limit to the size of army you can supply on a single railway line. He cannot be sure that the Russians would not surreptitiously supply the Turks, as they have the Chinese, or that he would not meet French resistance in Syria. And at the end he would have to fight the British Middle Eastern Army, reinforced in the meantime from India and Australia, where, by the way, considerable munitions production is being developed. I don't believe for a minute Hitler ever intended such a campaign. I believe his idea was to force Turkey to break her British alliance and join his bloc. If he planned a Near Eastern campaign it was based on free passage through Turkey to a Syria taken over by the Axis in advance and prepared as a bridgehead. It is also likely that such a move was only intended in conjunction with a strong Italian or German-Italian push from Libya.

Battle of the Atlantic

The Italian naval disaster at Taranto and the rout in Albania, the British move into Crete and tightening blockade of the Dodecanese and Libya, have so changed the strategic picture in the Eastern Mediterranean that they may have persuaded Hitler to abandon any Near Eastern project for this winter. Look at the map of Europe. Can you see Hitler, forced to face Britain and to hold up his right arm as a guard along the Channel, extending his left arm away down through the Balkans and around the end of the Mediterranean, while the RAF is pounding him on the head all the time, Russia is in a position to strike him on the shoulder, and millions of Lilliputian Czechs, Hungarians, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians and Turks would be jabbing at that outstretched arm? That doesn't seem a very sound strategic conception.

The plain truth is: Germany can't win the war on the Dardanelles or at Suez, although she might lose it there. She has somehow to defeat Britain at home, stop the air offensive which is smashing German industrial life, and cut off the supplies and especially the planes reaching Britain from overseas. Her army is held up at the Channel. Her air force has failed in nearly six months of constant and ever-varying attacks to produce decisive results. That

leaves it up to her sea forces, her U-boats, surface raiders and air patrols over the western approaches to Britain. This Battle of the Atlantic is the most important battle going on today. The challenge is grave, but there is no reason to believe that it can't be met.

Our escort forces have just passed through what ought to be their low

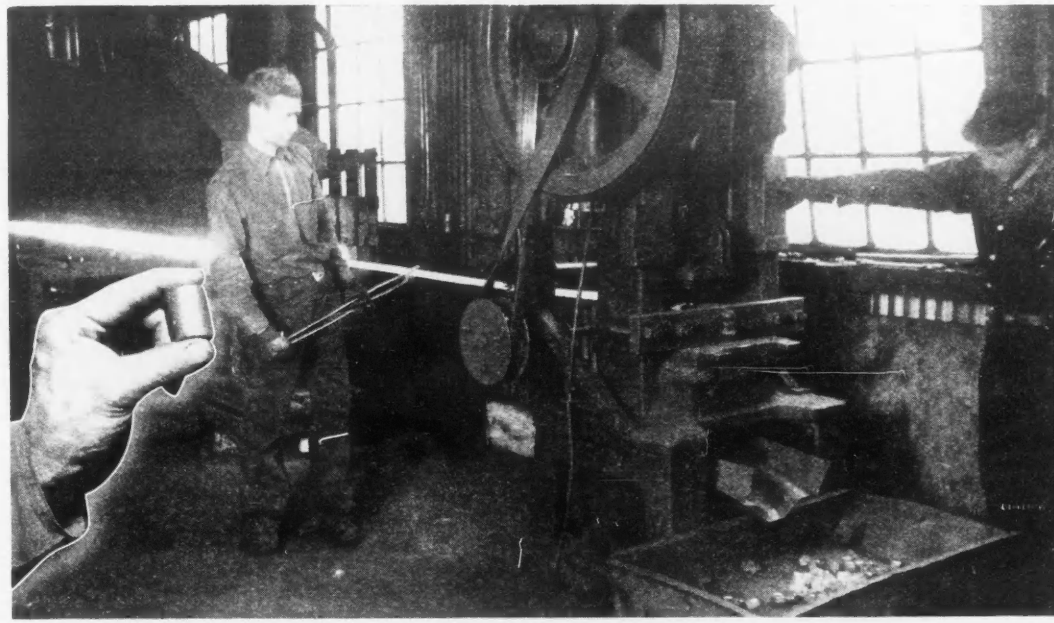
point for the war, with the heavy destroyer losses of the Norwegian and Flanders campaigns, the many more damaged, the demands for invasion patrol and for convoying streams of reinforcements to the Mediterranean. Yet the U-boats, in spite of having the advantage of Atlantic bases, have failed as yet to sink half as much tonnage in any month as they did in April 1917. They do have occasional very heavy weeks, curiously enough spaced exactly a month apart, which should make this week's report a heavy one.

Then apparently our anti-submarine forces pick off a few, the sinkings subside, and there is usually one very light week each month when the U-boats appear to be in port. Thus in September, the week ending the 22nd showed the then record total of 159,000 tons, the following week less than half that, 72,000, and the next week less than half again 32,000. A middling week ending October 13th, 63,000 tons, then a terrific one, 198,000 tons, and an abrupt decline to 17,000 tons for the week ending October 27th. The reports

since then both show a moderate 72,000 tons lost. I say "moderate." It is serious enough in all conscience. But it is only a trifle over the average loss sustained by world shipping throughout the four and a quarter years of the last war. It is only double the tonnage Britain is building in replacement. Hitler would have to not only double but triple this rate of sinking to get decisive results in time. Can he do this? There is material enough there for an article by itself, which I shall try to do at an early date.



TROUBLE COMING UP: To the attack go "Spitfires" and "Hurricanes"—now being supported by hundreds of aircraft being imported by Britain to supplement Empire production and win mastery of the air. Canada, too, must import fighting craft on a mounting scale and pay for them, in foreign exchange. "BUY CANADIAN" is the watchword at Thompson Products in the purchase of raw materials.



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WHAT DOES the term, "Canada's Automotive Industry", really mean?

Suppose this industry is considered in terms of a wheel. The motor car manufacturers represent the hub. The suppliers of essential automotive parts (there are over 250 independent Canadian parts manufacturers of major importance) represent the spokes leading to the hub. The rim stands for the wide variety of industries engaged in producing and fabricating raw materials.

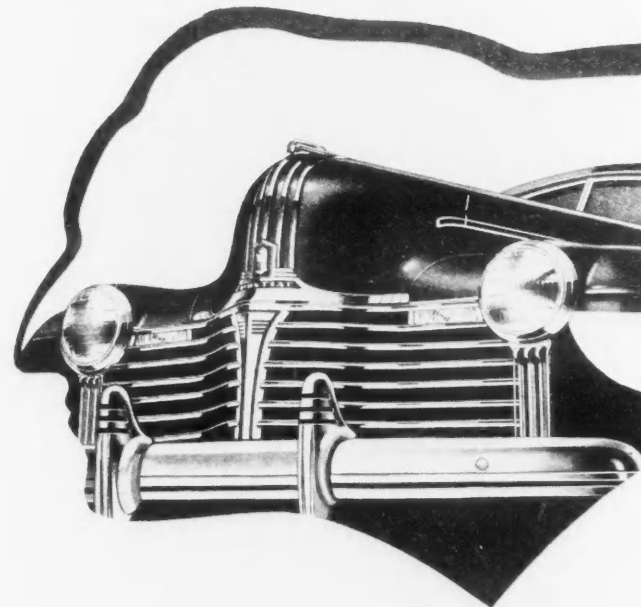
The wheel keeps turning—Canada's biggest industrial payroll keeps rolling—armoured vehicles and passenger cars keep rumbling off production lines, contributing to Canada's security and that economic stability so essential during these critical times.

KING ARTHUR COINED A NAME FOR IT—the "round table"—and round table discussions between management and employee representatives are held regularly at Thompson Products, Ltd. Through such conferences, the welfare of employees has been constantly bettered—working conditions made ideal—production maintained throughout the year at levels that best assure steady employment—wages kept relatively higher—Sick Benefit In-

Far from being localized in a few points, the manufacturing of automotive parts is a most important factor in the industrial life of dozens of Canadian cities, towns and villages—among these, St. Catharines, Ont., home of Thompson Products, Ltd.

Thompson products are truly the best that modern science and conscientious workmanship can produce. Company policies are shaped to attract the finest type of skilled artisan. His skill and intricate machines "raise the value" of slugs of steel until they become precision products indispensable to modern transportation. His personal welfare is advanced by "round table" methods. Fashioned by such men, Thompson products are made to survive withering punishment—in fact, to "take it" in their stride.

urance and Group Life Insurance made a part of company policy—Company sports activities encouraged—annual outings arranged. Plans have been made operative to encourage and to reward long service on the part of employees. To this end, the "Old Guard" Association came into being. Such a close, friendly touch between management and employee keeps the esprit de corps high, promotes the finest craftsmanship.



THEY'RE ALL PONTIAC "TORPEDOES" FOR '41—a wide range of Sixes and Eights from lowest price to luxury. All are superbly styled—all are packed with features such as advanced Knee-Action and Pontiac L-Head Engine—an engine famous for dependable, economical performance to which Thompson Products have long contributed. In fact, every car you see on the road, old or new, has some "Thompson" in its make-up.

THEY'RE PART OF THE HEART and driving force of modern motor cars: pistons and piston pins, valves, valve seat inserts and retainer locks, tie rods and tie rod ends. These and many other parts are produced by hundreds of Canadian craftsmen at Thompson Products, Ltd., suppliers to the automotive, aircraft and mining industries.



Thompson Products

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Howe: "Take Off Your Uniform"

SUPERSENSITIVE to any but syrupy criticism as the Government is, no one would have thought that Col. J. L. Ralston would object to a man in uniform, who is a member of the House of Commons, stating in the House his views on lack of equipment for his unit.

BY POLITICUS

A week ago last Friday when the Minister of National Defence was answering the statements of Captain George White of Hastings-Peterborough on the paucity of even the most basic fundamentals of equipment for the N.P.A.M. unit, the Second Battalion of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, of which he is adjutant, he did not deny the right of the member to discuss the subject in the House but he made it clear to all that it is a dangerous thing to do. It was a clear warning to present and future members of the armed forces not to speak their minds in the Commons if they know what is good for them.

But in the course of the exchange between Captain White and Colonel Ralston there was a statement shouted across the floor which revealed a complete ignorance of the functions and rights of the members of the House.

Mr. Howe, who as Minister of Munitions and Supply is responsible for the delivery of equipment, was the one who made the statement, which is not reported in Hansard. It would be hard to believe that he made it, if one had not for some days watched closely the workings of a House whose members seem to forget the purposes for which they were elected and the meaning of parliamentary institutions.

On Monday of last week Politicus was having lunch with some of the members of one of the small groups in the House. The members were discussing a statement made by Mr. Howe in the House which they had looked for in Hansard but couldn't find.

Here is the statement made by the Hon. C. Decatur Howe to Captain White: "Take off your uniform, then."

Plenty of Evidence

To make certain that that statement came from the cupped hands of the minister, Politicus set out to check with the members, since it was of course inaudible in the public galleries. Here is the result:

Statement definitely heard by the following: M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F. group; G. H. Castleden, (Yorkton) and A. M. Nicholson, (Mackenzie), both of the C.C.F.; Col. Art. Ross (Souris), John R. MacNicol (Toronto-Davenport), A. H. Bence (Saskatoon City), H. R. Jackman (Toronto-Rosedale), E. E. Perley (Qu'Appelle), Conservatives.

Checks were made with J. H. Blackmore (Lethbridge), the Social Credit leader and E. G. Hansell (MacLeod) one of his followers. Mr. Blackmore was out of the House but had heard members talking about it. Mr. Hansell wasn't sure of the exact wording of the statement.

Further checks were made with Harris, Graydon, Casselman, O'Brien, Black of Cumberland, Sterling, Senn, who told Politicus they were not in the House. They are Conservatives.

No Liberal members were checked with for the obvious and simple reason that they are afraid of their own shadows. For even at their own caucus they sat meekly and but one of them made a mild protest at the side-tracking of the private member.

There is then no doubt whatever that the statement was made.

What then can that mean?

It means that the view of Mr. Howe is that once a member gets into uniform as did Captain White he has no right to wear it in the House, even if as in the case of White he is one of the permanent members of his unit who has no right to take off his uniform. In all N.P.A.M. units there is a permanent staff of 22 officers and men who must wear their uniforms, who are in the Army, full time.

Mr. Howe has been in business all his life, that is until 1935 when he was elected in Port Arthur and immediately became a member of Mr. King's cabinet. If in that time he hasn't developed a knowledge of the func-

tioning of Parliament he ought to pack his bags. Yes, pack his bags; for if the rights of the Members of Parliament are removed it means that there is no democratic system.

Right under the bombs as they are, in the first line trenches, the people of Britain know what Parliament means. They have been bred in its fundamentals. Not only have they shown physical courage, but mental guts as well. Let Mr. Howe turn his mind to the time Admiral Sir Roger Keyes stood in the British House and laid about him on the Chamberlain Government failure in Norway. No one shouted to him take his uniform off. For all the members of the House who were in the armed forces came into the House in a body to proclaim their dissatisfaction. And poor old Neville Chamberlain, harassed far more than Mr. Howe or Col. Ralston or Mr. King or any of the other of the sit-on-the-lid group, did not shout "Take off your uniform then." And if any member of the British House had, every other member would have run for an axe. The British Way means something to them. It is a way of life, not a platitude to be mouthed.

Perhaps Mr. Howe might like to look at a copy of the British Hansard. If he did he would see that members in uniform are not told to get out of it but are referred to as "the gallant and honorable member." Not just "the honorable member."

On November 8 of this year the New York Times carried a story by Raymond Daniell from London describing something that took place in that House on the day before.

Commander Robert Brower, by no means a popular member of that House, stood up and bitterly attacked the Government, and what is more discussed "the very great disquiet" at the whole naval operations in Norway, where the *Glorious* was lost with 1,200 men, at the lack of co-ordination between naval and air operations, and about the competence of the Board of Admiralty as a whole.

And as Mr. Daniell says: "Although Commander Brower . . . made several caustic references to 'Gestapo methods' intended to help establish the First Lord as 'a pinchbeck Hitler with a tinpot staff' there was no effort to deprive him of the floor or suppress publication of his opinions at home or abroad. Despite the stress and strain of the war Britain is fighting to preserve the liberty of Europe, she is not using the emergency as an excuse for establishing totalitarian methods at home, although the recent prosecution of a newspaper which was accused of spilling military secrets shows that officials are not backward about cracking down on offenders against the defence regulations. There is still a sharp and distinct line drawn, however, between information of military value and critical political opinion."

A Fine War Record

Captain George White has a fine war record. He enlisted in '16 when he had not yet reached his 17th birthday. He served throughout the Great War as a private, winning the Military Medal. He was wounded three times. He spent two months in military hospital the first time, one year the second time and the third time was brought back to Canada on a hospital ship. He still bears the marks of that serious series of woundings, and although he was doing comfortably in his legal practice he still insists on doing his share again for the maintenance of those things he was so crooked up for in the last show.

"Take off your uniform, then."

And seven days after Mr. Howe made his statement, which strikes right at the heart of Parliament, Mr. Churchill spoke at the British House's opening. One would almost believe that Mr. Churchill had been sitting on the floor of the Canadian House and heard Mr. Howe's shout and watched his cupped hands. For this is what he said last Thursday.

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For less than 10 an hour of continuous operation you can enjoy winter driving comfort that no other car heater ever made can give you.

The South-Wind is easily, quickly installed, or transferred to a new car, with no hose cutting, no added loss of anti-freeze, no extra thermostats to buy. Smart, compact, fully automatic, always ready for use.

Decide now to enjoy this utterly new winter driving comfort. Ask your automotive dealer or service station to give you a convincing demonstration of the South-Wind . . . today! Three South-Wind models to choose from: "Deluxe", "Senior" and "Junior".

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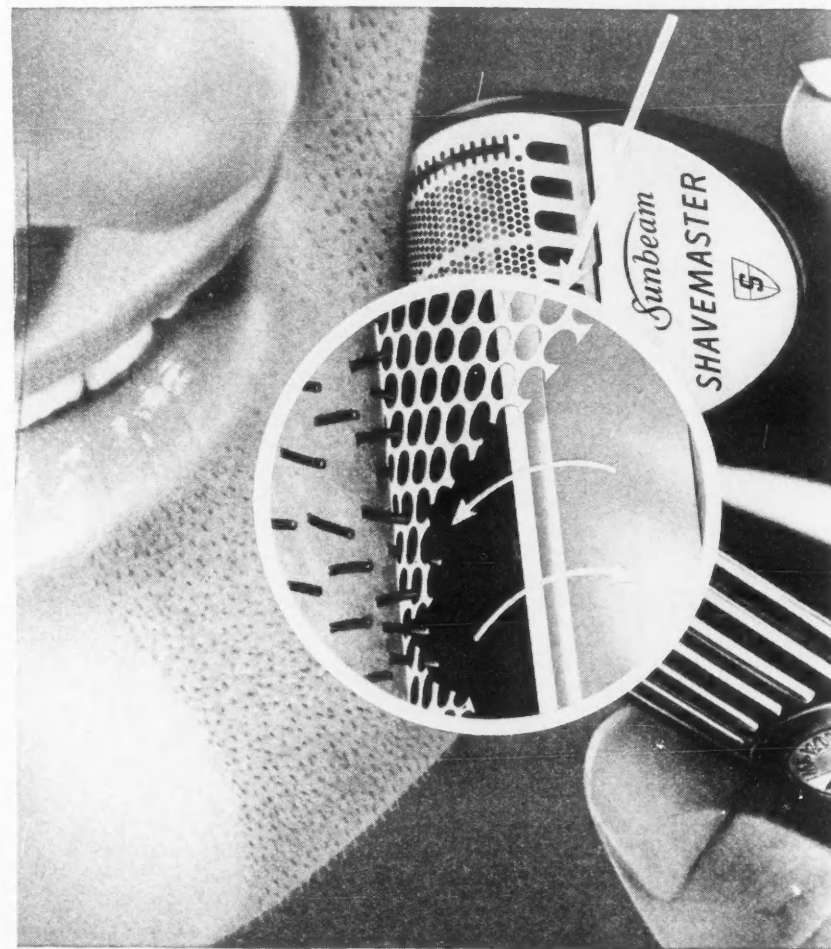
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SHAVEMASTER
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Special Gift Case has all the richness of a fine jewellery case. All-steel construction bound in japonica leatherette, lined with ivory velvet. Removable cradle provides handy spool for cord—ends cord fumbling, can be hung on wall. Catalogue No. Model RG includes Model R shown above. A grand gift. \$17.75; Winnipeg and West \$17.95.

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"Today, in inaugurating this new session of Parliament, we proclaim the faith and sincerity of our resolve to keep vital and active, even in the midst of our struggle for life, even under the fire of the enemy, those Parliamentary institutions which have served us so well and which the wisdom and civic virtue of our forbears shaped and founded, and which have proved themselves the most flexible instruments for securing, amid unceasing change and progress, that while they throw open the portals of the future they carry

forward also the traditions and glories of the past which, in this solemn moment of world history, are at once our proudest assertion of British freedom and the expression of unconquerable national will."

Read that Mr. Howe. Copy it. Stick it in your hat band. Engrave it over your door. Memorize it and repeat it every morning before going to your office. Then remember a noble and puissant people rousing itself. And may you, Mr. Howe, never again, never, disgrace even a somnolent House with a similar exhibition.

why

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THE Canada Year Book, in our earnestly weighed opinion, takes unfair advantage of its indispensability. Its author, Dominion Statistician "Bob" Coats, will send a copy free to any newspaper; but he will not send it until that newspaper has printed something about the Year Book, and he supplies a lot of mimeographed information about it on which the editor may base his criticism. The kind words that you see about the Y.B. in various metropolitan dailies are therefore written by people who have never seen this year's issue; all they know about it is what Bob Coats told them.

Now that sort of thing may be good enough for the metropolitan dailies, but it is not good enough for SATURDAY NIGHT. This is, we claim, the only real review of this year's Y.B. in the world, for the simple reason that we fooled Bob Coats. We went around to the office of the King's Printer and bought, for one dollar and 50 cents Canadian currency, a copy of the 1940 Y.B. which lies on the desk beside us as we write. We are thus in a position to criticize it freely, and we propose to do so.

Too Heavy

In the first place it is much too heavy to take to bed at night. It is worse than "Gone With the Wind" and nearly as bad as the Columbia Encyclopaedia. Bob Coats has tried to disguise its size by falsifying the page numbering, but he can't deceive us; there are 44 pages in Roman numerals before page one in Arabic, and that makes the total 1236 pages, not including a half-score of maps that haven't any numbering at all. Some of these last are oddly described; a map which goes up away beyond the Arctic Circle is apologetically labelled as "Canada, exclusive of northern regions," thus suggesting that Central Canada ends about Great Bear Lake. We also like the expression "Coast of Labrador" for a triangle running inland 350 miles from the Atlantic, but that

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF A BUBBLE BATH

BUBBLES, bubbles, soft and shiny. When you're tired; when you're grimy. Soak and smoke and take your time—

In a bubble bath.

Working girl or movie star, Makes no difference who you are, Every good cosmetic bar Sells the bubble bath.

Fill the tub to overflowing; Fear intruders not, when knowing Head and neck are all that's showing—

In a bubble bath.

Toronto, FRANCEAN CAMPBELL.

was the fault of the Privy Council which gave that remarkable "coast" to Newfoundland, and not of the Canadian geographers.

There is a mysterious and annoying footnote to the 1940 figures of "Monthly Index of Physical Volume of Business, 1937 to May 1940" (which strangely includes June 1940). It says: "Owing to a change in reporting trade statistics, March is artificially reduced and April artificially increased in all comparisons." We have always known that this change needed to be made, because the March trade figures (last month of fiscal year) have always been preposterously swelled by including a lot of items that in an ordinary month would be left over for the next month; but couldn't somebody have estimated the correction for March and April of the base year, 1926, and thus have made the corrected March and April of 1940 look less cock-eyed? And are all Marches and all Aprils to the end of time going to look cock-eyed because in 1926 we didn't know as much as we do now?

Water Power

We were distressed to learn that Canada has less potential water-power than Russia, India (with Ceylon), Brazil and the United States, in that order, but the statistician

This Is All About Canada

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

assures us that Canada's position is much more favorable "if account is taken of the availability of power resources to potential markets." An excellent power map, however, shows that in Ontario the undeveloped power resources outside of the St. Lawrence are pretty remote.

Ontario buys two-and-a-half times as much gasoline as Quebec and has only about four-fifths as many births. One 250th of one per cent

of the gold refined at the Mint is not recovered; nobody knows where it goes to, and as it amounts to 224 ounces a year the Mint will be glad to learn how to recover it. It doesn't escape in the fumes, as these are all washed in a precipitator.

The earliest Report of a Canadian Royal Commission of which copies can still be obtained from the King's

Printer is on Industrial Training and Technical Education, 1913; we doubt if it is worth \$2. The most interesting-looking provincial Royal Commission is that of Alberta, 1919, "re Joe Cameron and Reward Offered for Capture of."

Statistician Coats still maintains that Canadians, with slightly fewer telephones, make more telephone calls per capita than the Americans 234 to 220. It may be so; many

American cities have a pay-by-call system, which we believe is unknown in Canada.

The American Federation of Actors has one member in Canada (1) and the United Mine Workers of America has 22,424. The International Association of Siderographers has eight.

The Y.B. contains, at a low estimate, at least ten million items of knowledge as fascinating as those we have cited. It is a perfectly suitable giftbook for Christmas or New Year for any Canadian over sixteen, or for an evacuee. The index alone contains 4,300 entries.

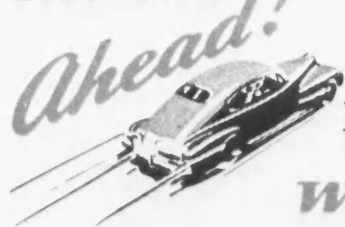


AGAIN, FOR 1941, THE BIGGEST THRILL IN MOTOR CARS IS OLDSMOBILE'S PROVED HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE!...NO CLUTCH! NO SHIFT!

THERE'S nothing else like it in the world. Twenty-five thousand owners are unanimous in their enthusiasm after a hundred million miles of driving. Beyond question, Oldsmobile's exclusive Hydra-Matic Drive again will be the sensation of the motoring year in 1941! More than just a fluid coupling, even more than a completely automatic transmission, Hydra-Matic Drive gives you all the advantages of both. You

never press a clutch pedal because there's *no clutch at all* in the car. You never shift gears because shifting is *automatic*. And you get *faster pick-up, smoother performance and substantial savings on gas*. Oldsmobile offers Hydra-Matic Drive, optional at extra cost, in two great new Sixes and a brilliant new Eight for 1941. Watch your newspaper—check with your Olds dealer—for thrilling news of this outstanding '41 line.

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HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE

In A "Total" War, Canada Needs Plane Engines

BY "AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER"

A VERY important phase of Canada's aircraft industry which is currently under discussion is the manufacture of aircraft engines. The discussion has been badly obscured by many misconceptions concerning the nature of the design and production of aircraft, the present status of the Canadian aircraft industry, the skill of the Canadian designers and workmen, and the importance of Canada's air effort in

the present conflict. The following analysis has been prepared in an effort to clarify the situation.

The significance of our opportunity is emphasized by Mr. H. W. Baldwin in an article for the *New York Times* in which he expresses the opinion that the air effort is the only part of Canada's present war contribution which will exert a definite in-

fluence on the outcome of the struggle.

However, it is a well known fact that the bottleneck of the aircraft industry in both Great Britain and the United States is in the supply of engines. Therefore, if Canada is to produce aircraft, she must also produce engines in order not to hinder essential aircraft production elsewhere.

As every aeronautical engineer knows, the aeroplane is designed around its engine, and the improvement of aircraft performance in recent years has depended on engine development more than on any other factor. Therefore if Canada wishes to have a self-contained aircraft industry (which under the present circumstances is highly desirable), an indispensable unit is an aircraft engine manufacturing industry.

Now is the Time

If Canada entertains any hope of ever establishing an engine industry, now, when war-time expansion is taking place, is the only time that such an undertaking could be financed. For instance, only recently a contract for the production of 9,000 British Rolls Royce engines (acknowledged to be the best liquid-cooled engine in existence) was given to an American firm. An important unit which had heretofore been missing was thereby added to the American aircraft industry.

There is no reason why this industry could not have been established in Canada had the Canadian government adopted a more aggressive policy in place of its usual unimaginative mediocrity. When Canada professes to be fighting a "total" war she should not begrudge the spending of the money for the establishment of such an important industry.

A most important advantage to be expected from the establishment of engine factories is an improvement in Canada's foreign exchange situation resulting from the elimination of the vast sums of American dollars at present required to buy aircraft and engines from the United States. Money spent in Canada will be utilized in employing Canadian workmen and Canadian raw materials and developing Canada's industries.

The principal argument that has been advanced against engine manufacture in Canada is that there is a shortage of skilled labor and engineers competent in the design and production of aircraft engines. It must be admitted that there is a shortage of skilled labor, due to the short-sighted policy of pre-war Canadian governments. The only way that labor can acquire skill is by instruction and experience. The onus for training these men thus rests directly on the aircraft industry, which cannot exist without support from the government. In the past, the Canadian government has not supported the aircraft industry, and therefore a labor shortage does exist, and until this policy is changed this shortage will continue. That there is a shortage is no reason for not attempting to remedy this condition by a vigorous training program.

Basis Already Exists

However, two very important favorable factors in this connection which are often ignored are, firstly, that an aircraft engine entirely designed in Canada was produced last year by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, and secondly, that for ten years three Canadian firms namely, British Aeroplane Engines Ltd., Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Ltd., and Canadian Wright Ltd. have been engaged in the assembly and servicing of aircraft engines.

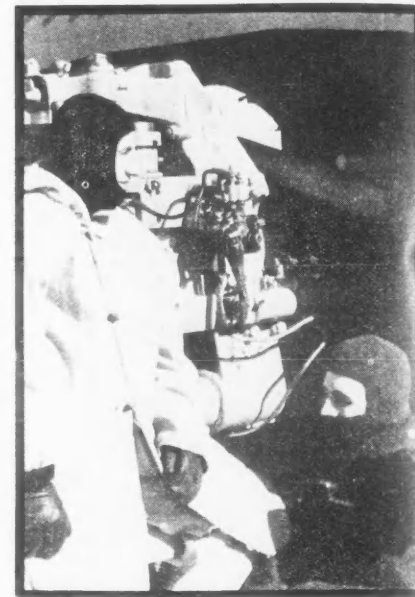
The staffs of these four Canadian companies, with the experience in aircraft engine manufacture and assembly, form a basis upon which the industry could be founded. Finally, it must be pointed out that there is already a large nucleus of skilled

craftsmen in the automobile industry, and it is only a matter of deciding upon the relative importance of manufacturing aircraft engines as compared with automobile engines.

To condemn the development of such an essential war industry because results cannot be accomplished within a few months (as has been done in an effort to justify the negative policy of the government) when we are planning a three to ten year war is surprisingly inconsistent.

The defeatist outlook engendered by Canada's "inferiority complex" has always hampered Canadian initiative. This outlook is particularly evident when it is argued that Canada will not require an engine manufacturing industry for peacetime requirements after the war because of the high state of development of the American industry. This is tantamount to advocating the organization of Canada's war effort on a peacetime basis! There is no reason why, after the war or at any other time, Canadian industry should not produce the very best of engines in almost unlimited quantities and be in a position to compete for the world's markets.

It has been stated that this very important question has been thoroughly considered by business men active in the ministries of air and munitions. This brings to light the ever-amazing fact that there are no qualified engineers in these ministries directing policy on technical matters. It is to be hoped that the future of Canada's aircraft industry does not rest upon a government



Gun crew on a Canadian destroyer at their post. They bunk beside gun.

leaves the training of personnel to the Royal Air Force.

The Canadian Air Ministry has no policy for fostering and developing the aircraft industry. It has not yet seen fit to secure technical advisers to direct technical policy, nor has it undertaken any program of research. If the Canadian Air Ministry wishes to perpetuate both itself and the Canadian aircraft industry it must take immediate steps to remedy this dangerous situation by adopting a vigorous policy for making Canada entirely independent with regard to the production of aircraft.

Several Types Required

The fact that several engine types are required for the various aircraft in use at the present should not deter the production of one or two of the most needed types as a start. The most suitable type for production in Canada would be an air-cooled engine. The air-cooled type has important advantages in that it is inherently simpler to produce as compared with the delicate casting technique required for the blocks of liquid-cooled engines; it is by its nature far less vulnerable to gunfire and therefore better suited to military aircraft; and finally it is more satisfactory for operation in extreme climates as it does not suffer from the troubles experienced at very high or very low temperature by the liquid cooling system.

While it is desirable to start production on existing engine types, if the industry is to be placed on a sound basis it must of necessity become self-contained by developing its own design staff. This would offer no great difficulty, since the design staffs of both British and American engine firms contain many Canadian engineers whose ability is highly regarded. Canadian engineers are in no way inferior either in training or in experience to those of other nations.

Most Serious Consideration

The suggestion that an entire engine factory should be transferred from Britain to Canada deserves the most serious consideration. It is obviously far better to lose a few months' production time than to risk the destruction of the entire plant by enemy bombing, which is inevitable under the present circumstances.

The feasibility of this is illustrated by the fact that the Bristol Aeroplane Company who manufacture the majority of British radial air-cooled engines were considering such a move early this year and the reason for its failure to materialize remains one of the mysteries of governmental policy. Such an establishment would be of the greatest advantage to the Canadian aircraft industry, and it is the responsibility of the Canadian Government to take the initiative by inviting the British Government to consider this proposal.

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THIS FAMOUS BAGGAGE!*

For that special name on your Christmas list choose McBrine Baggage—a gift bearing a celebrated name that can be proudly given. The luxury of McBrine workmanship... the richness of the fine leathers... the correct styling with crushless-packing utility—these qualities win enduring admiration!

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Man's Aeropack (Patented), Aeroflyte Case and Wardrobe Gladstone in London Tan Cowhide.

FOR HER

Fortnight Case, Lady's Aeropack (Patented) and Fitted case in Rawhide.

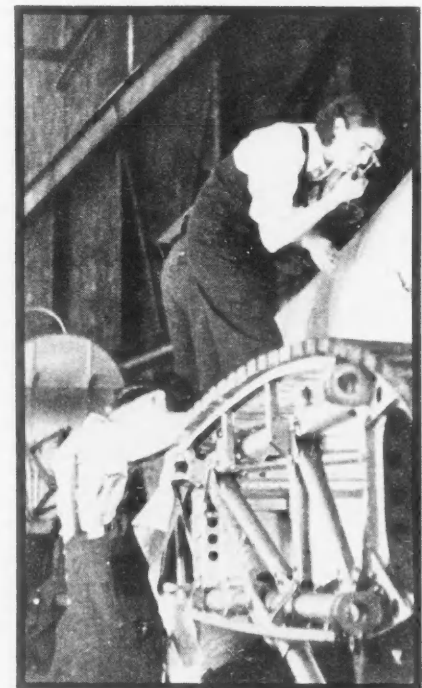
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Canadian girls at work on a training ship in a busy aircraft factory.

that is not noted for its progressive policy, and which is advised by business men not noted for either their foresight or aggressiveness.

Even at this late date, our Canadian Air Ministry has not concerned itself in the least with the condition of the aircraft industry, but has, instead, unwisely concentrated its efforts wholly on the British Commonwealth Training Scheme. This state of affairs is remarkable, since the success of the whole Training Scheme depends upon a steady supply of aircraft which certainly cannot be assured in the case of aircraft made in Great Britain or the United States.

The fact that Great Britain had to abruptly cease shipment of aircraft and engines after the invasion of Norway, and the possibility that the United States may at any time cancel her aircraft exports in the interests of her own re-armament program, reveals the precariousness of Canada's aircraft supply. In striking contrast is the operation of the British Air Ministry, which directs the development and production of aircraft and the research so necessary for the continuous improvement of performance, and, logically,

New 1941 FARGO TRUCKS!



ADDITION OF NEW 2½-TON CONVENTIONAL AND 3-TON CAB-OVER-ENGINE MODELS NOW GIVES FARGO OVER 98% COVERAGE OF ALL HAULING AND DELIVERY NEEDS!

Handsome new styling for still greater Advertising Value...new economy and long life...new engineering refinements...increased horsepower and torque...two new models...improved "Sealed Beam" headlamps—these are a few highlights in the list of improvements in the great line of Fargo Trucks for 1941!

There's an appealing new style treatment of the radiator grille, radiator shell and front fenders. The new, streamlined, improved "Sealed Beam" headlamps are mounted in pockets formed in the front fenders—parking lights are on the cowl. Cab interiors are in an attractive brown to match smart new rubber-coated upholstery of two-tone brown. They are handsome, these new 1941 Fargo Trucks—outside and in!

Oil bath aircleaner and an additional fuel filter at the carburetor, guard all Fargo engines against dirt and dust.

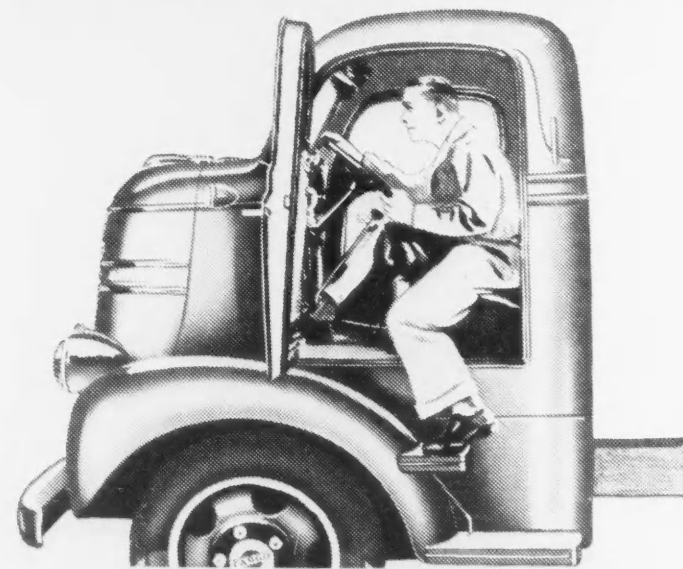
On the fast light delivery models a new synchro-

shift transmission... Float-type oil intake screen to take oil from the top of the oil supply... new front bumper... and the famous Chrysler equal-pressure hydraulic brakes are still further improved for more effective braking and longer life.

There's a new 2½-ton conventional model in 136, 160 and 178 inch wheelbases and a new 3-ton C.O.E. model in 105, 129 and 159 inch wheelbases. This gives Fargo 16 wheelbases and 12 different truck models, ranging from the fast, light ½-ton deliveries right through to the big, powerful 3-ton Heavy-Duty Diesel models. Fargo now covers over 98% of all hauling and delivery needs.

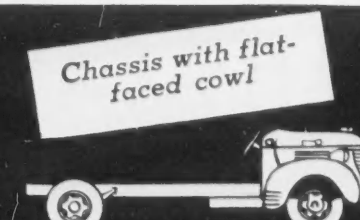
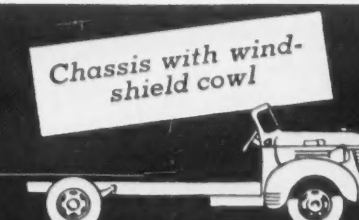
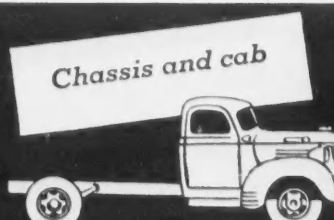
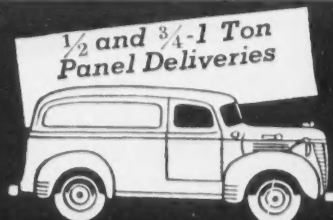
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THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE

Mistress of Glyndebourne

BY LUCY SWANTON DOYLE

THE mistress of Glyndebourne is back in her own Canada. The most famous private opera house in the world has been turned over as a refugee of (comparative) safety to three hundred nursery-school children from the more heavily-bombed parts of England. "Salzburg-in-Sussex" is no longer Salzburg-in-Sussex, just as Salzburg must be no longer Salzburg.

Audrey Mildmay, gay, delicate Chelsea figure come to life, can well be claimed by Canada. She was three months old when her father, Aubrey Neville St. John Mildmay, arrived in British Columbia. Her first singing lessons were taken in Vancouver, where her father, grandson of Queen Victoria's Dean of Windsor and of a daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth, had forsaken journalism for the chair of classics in the university. Musical inspiration came to her from two pictures of Canadian singers hanging on the walls of her room—Edvina (Vancouver's Marie Louise Juliette Martin) and Edward Johnson.

In 1924 Audrey Mildmay left Vancouver to study abroad. So successful were her studies that the Carl Rosa Opera Company early welcomed her into its fellowship. It was as a promising young opera-singer that Glyndebourne's future mistress first set foot within that ancient Tudor manorhouse set in five thousand acres in the heart of the beautiful Sussex

downs. Its owner, Captain Christie, M.C., son of Augustus Langham Christie and Lady Rosamund Christie, daughter of the Earl of Portsmouth, had just come into his historic estates in Devon and Sussex. Having been for sixteen years a science master at Eton, Captain Christie was not disposed to settle down as a conventional country squire. To his banquet-hall music-room he brought young musicians from London, and the villagers formed a large part of their audience. Audrey Mildmay was one of these young musicians, but her visit was repeated, and in 1931 there was a wedding, and the young opera-singer became the wife of the lord of the manor.

When they returned from their honeymoon her husband put to her the query: "What are we going to do?" And her reply was: "I'd like to do something fine exceptionally well."

It took them three years to prepare to do it. They were not rebuffed by the refusal of the leader of opera in England to co-operate in a Festival that would rival Salzburg or Bayreuth. They toured all the chief European opera-houses. They returned to build a miniature opera-house with three hundred seats— which capacity was soon doubled, and the stage extended to hold three orchestras and a ballet for their magnificent production of "Macbeth." As conductor they secured Fritz Busch, of the Dresden State Opera, an anti-Nazi who had fled to Amsterdam from Hitler's regime. He was persuaded to come to them by his London agent, who telephoned him thus:

"There's a lunatic down in the country here who wants his own opera-house. Like our German dukes, you know. Why not give him a chance? After all, he may not be a lunatic."

The newspapers of two continents have told of the sensational achievements of successive Glyndebourne festivals. Mozart's operas in particular, written for eighteenth-century courts, were done with distinction, beauty and grace in exquisite settings.

Forty miles from London, opera-goers dined in Glyndebourne's banquet-halls, or in fragrant gardens in all their June glory, and between the acts they promenaded along ancient pathways with ethereal moonlight falling on snowy flowers.

World celebrities and smart London made Glyndebourne's foyer look like "Who's Who" and "Burke's Peerage" out for a walk. Toscanini and his aversion, Furtwangler, once came the same night, yet the Christies managed to keep each from knowing that the other was there. Crowds cheered the Neville Chamberlains there at their noonday. As Duchess of York, Queen Elizabeth has paid Glyndebourne three visits, first accompanied by the Princesses to view the gardens and the opera-house, another time for a performance, and again for dinner and the opera.

As early as their second season, the Christies realized their dream of achieving an artistic centre attracting world visitors as did the historic music-shrines of an older world. Their musicians were as international as their audiences. No less than one thousand auditions were made, almost four hundred in foreign opera-houses to find outstanding young singers. But Audrey Mildmay and her husband were particularly happy in their sixth season that no less than seven out of eight principals were British. It looked like the dawn of a day when the world might turn to Britain for the highest standards of performance, and her singers, conductors and composers would come into their own.

It was in a grey cottage with golden shutters, among hundreds of silvery birches rippling molten gold leaves, on the shores of Four-Mile Lake, at the T. Hodgson Ranch, near Haliburton, Ont., that I first chatted with Mrs. Christie. There on her arrival in midsummer, Glyndebourne's mistress had taken her six-year-old George, and her seven-year-old Rosamund, and a godchild, Iona, daughter of Admiral Sir Francis Loftus Tottenham, lately commander of the African squadron. With a devoted governess, Mrs. Christie had spent three months obliterating Old Land shadows.

"I have always wanted to bring them to Canada," said the former Vancouver girl. "I did not want them to grow up with everything done for them. They must see for themselves what life means."

Winter weather brought Mrs. Christie to Toronto, where she is occupying Mrs. R. H. Greene's Crescent Road house for the winter. In her spacious Toronto drawing-room is the Vincent Masseys' concert grand piano, their delightful welcome to the Vancouver girl who achieved.

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Power to 'Em!**

*"Never, in the field of human conflict was so much
owed by so many to so few."*

Three Canadian fighter squadrons already in the thick of it. The Royal Canadian Air Force, with 25,000 officers and men to take up the task so gallantly begun 6,000 in training under the Commonwealth Plan—2,000 more to be enlisted almost at once.

Faster . . . faster the wheels of industry turn to provide the machines so urgently needed now. Orders for aircraft, totalling \$100,000,000 already placed. More coming

The price of freedom comes high in lives, in personal sacrifice . . . in hard cold dollars. Canadians gladly pay that price.

At this proud hour it is the plain duty of every working Canadian to **save**, that he may be prepared to lend his savings to the nation when the call for money comes. For come it will if Canada is to play her part worthily in this struggle for freedom and human decency.

Build up your savings **now** Keep at it.

Figures approximate as at Nov. 1, 1940.

Save for Victory

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



The Mistress of Glyndebourne—Audrey Mildmay.

—Photo by "Jay."

ne

Macedonia—the Powderkeg

BY JACK ANDERS

This article, written before the announcement of the refusal of Bulgaria to join the Axis group, shows something of the amazing complexity of Balkan politics. The intense nationalism of the various racial groups in the Balkans leads them from time to time to seek strange allies in their efforts to realize their particular forms of national independence, but as Mr. Anders notes in conclusion, they never have the slightest desire to accept the overlordship of a great military power like Germany. This is particularly true of the truculent Bulgars, of whom Mr. Anders says: "If they do not openly join Germany in war, there is a hope that they will be a dangerous thorn in Germany's flank." They appear to have chosen the latter course.

PRESENT events in the Balkans bring once more to the forefront of European affairs the problem of Macedonia. During the last sixty years many attempts have been made to solve this problem. They were made from within and without, and have to this day produced

nothing but exacerbation, bloodshed, and misery, and constant danger to world peace.

A sketch of past events may serve to illustrate the present state.

For the first time acute danger arose in 1877. The entire Balkan Peninsula was then Turkish. Serbia and Montenegro declared war on the Sultan. Russia joined them, and with great difficulty Disraeli was dissuaded from marching against Russia. He feared the Tsar might take Constantinople.

Turkey was defeated, and Russia proceeded to create a greater Bulgaria (which until then had been Turkish, too). Nearly the whole of Macedonia was given to Bulgaria under the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878. The only part that was left out was the Chalkidike Peninsula with Salonika.

This settlement met with the more or less disguised opposition of the major European Powers, especially Austria, Britain, France and Italy, and to a lesser degree Germany. For Greater Bulgaria would have been a

Russian vassal state, and thus Russia would have become strong in the Mediterranean; Macedonia has a long coast line on the Aegean Sea. The Powers acted in concert, and the Berlin Conference of 1878 forced Bulgaria and Russia to hand Macedonia back to Turkey. The Sultan pledged himself in return to give the Christians in Macedonia the same rights as his Turkish subjects. However, he did so only on paper.

The Macedonians adopted then Gladstone's battle-cry "Macedonia for the Macedonians." It must be pointed out here that there is no Macedonian nation. "Macedonians" means simply the people who live in Macedonia. There are Albanians, Bulgars, Greeks, Gypsies, Jews, Rumanians, and Turks, and some others. The Bulgars are not only the largest section, but had an absolute majority until 1923 when large numbers of Greeks and Turks were exchanged after the Græco-Turkish war that ended in that year.

In the course of their fight for independence the Macedonians founded, in 1893, the famous IMRO, the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary

Organization. Its members were chiefly Bulgars, but their intention was not to incorporate Macedonia in Bulgaria. They wanted an independent Macedonia with Salonika as its capital. A little later Bulgarian Macedonians in Bulgaria formed an External Organization in Sofia; it was supported by the Palace of Sofia and wanted to annex Macedonia to Bulgaria.

The years until 1900 were filled with wild fights for supremacy between the two rival factions. When eventually the IMRO triumphed they had no funds to buy arms, and procured money by murder and robbery. In one case they kidnapped an American missionary, Miss Stone. They were not daunted by their claim that before the world they were fighting for Christianity against Islam. They calculated that the Turkish government would pay them a substantial ransom for the lady in order to hush up the fact that a missionary was kidnapped in the Ottoman Empire. They were not disappointed.

In 1903 the IMRO made a revolt, although their leaders knew very well that it was foredoomed to failure. It lasted three months, and had in its train an immense amount of killings, outrages, and devastation.

The Great Hour

The great hour of the IMRO came when, largely through its instrumentality, the First Balkan War broke out in October, 1912. Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia were allies. They wrested Macedonia away from Turkey, and divided it up among the three of them. However, Bulgaria was not satisfied with her share of the spoils, and attacked her allies a few weeks after the conclusion of peace. She was utterly defeated in the Second Balkan War which lasted only several weeks in July, 1913. Except for an insignificant slice her share in Macedonia was taken from her by Greece.

Now Macedonia was under Christian rule. But the rule was not Bulgarian, and moreover, Macedonia was divided between two other countries. Naturally, the IMRO went on fighting, but now more for the incorporation of Macedonia in Bulgaria than for an independent Macedonian state. Such was the position when the First World War broke out. It was not surprising that Bulgaria joined the camp that was at war with Serbia: the Central Powers, that is Austria-Hungary and Germany. Likewise it was not surprising that Greece joined the Allies. In the long run Bulgaria would seem to be the natural enemy of whoever holds Macedonia. Today these natural enemies are still Greece, and Yugoslavia which took the place of Serbia.

Many attempts have been made since 1918 to bring about a better understanding, but circumstances which have not always been directly connected with the Macedonian question have frequently frustrated these well-meant efforts. Eighty per cent of Bulgaria's population are peasants. After the First World War the Agrarian Party under Stambulisky formed the government. Stambulisky's aim was close collaboration with Yugoslavia. This, of course, was against the grain of the IMRO, and of many Bulgarian intellectuals and army officers. When the elections of March, 1923, brought Stambulisky again a majority, the other groups made a *coup d'état*. Stambulisky was assassinated, and the IMRO became a strong force in Bulgarian politics.

Army Dictatorship

Several Bulgarian governments thereafter managed to isolate their country completely, and in 1934 Colonel Velcheff, one of the originators of the *coup* of 1923, made another *coup* which ended in an army dictatorship. All parties and parliament were suppressed, and the IMRO, too. The IMRO had particularly discredited itself through the fact that the murderer of King Alexander of Yugoslavia was one of its members.

Bulgarian ill-will towards Yugoslavia has on the whole been greater than that towards Greece. Yugoslavian conditions make this to a certain extent understandable, although



nothing could excuse the terrorist methods of the IMRO. Whereas the Bulgarian Agrarian Party's program of reconciliation with Yugoslavia was thwarted by the IMRO, the Yugoslav counterpart of Stambulisky's party deprived itself of all influence by obstructing the work of the Yugoslav parliament. The Croat Peasant Party under Raditch would not take part in any coalition, unless the country were made a federal state. In 1925, after having for many years spent most of his time in prison, Raditch recanted, became even a cabinet minister, but soon went back into opposition. Like Stambulisky he was assassinated (in 1928), and there seemed no way out of the political chaos that reigned then in Yugoslavia but a dictatorship. It was established by King Alexander in 1929. Thus the major influences that worked for reconciliation in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were eliminated.

Also the IMRO had a counterpart in Yugoslavia: the Ustachi, the Secret Croatian Revolutionary Movement under Dr. Ante Pavlichev. For many years it worked closely together with the IMRO.

A few months ago the Croats were at last given autonomy. For the time being they are satisfied, for they well know that by creating any further disturbances they would directly work into the hands of Hitler. Thus the chief co-operating force of the secretly still existing IMRO has fallen away. Also in Bulgaria the nationalists have probably become less violent for the time being because they have recently achieved another of their dearest aims: the acquisition of Southern Dobruja from Rumania. Of course, the Macedonian problem has not changed.

Even if the Nazis march through Bulgaria against Greece, the Bulgars will always be opposed to German rule. If they do not openly join Germany in war, there is hope that they will be a dangerous thorn in Germany's flank. Such a constellation may go far to clear up the Macedonian mess, and thus remove one of the major factors of European unrest.

The FINANCIAL POSITION of a NATION-WIDE BANK	
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE	
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
For the Year Ending 31st October, 1940	
Balance brought forward from last year.....	\$ 782,801.55
Net profit after deducting Dominion and Provincial taxes of \$1,525,018.58 and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	3,006,035.04
	\$3,788,836.59
Dividends at eight per cent. per annum.....	\$2,400,000.00
Transferred to Pension Fund.....	253,831.98
Written off Bank Premises.....	350,000.00
	\$3,003,831.98
Balance carried forward.....	785,004.61
	\$3,788,836.59
STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1940	
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers.....	\$ 98,174,634.12
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	20,947,205.12
Government and other Public Securities.....	238,878,844.46
Other Bonds and Stocks.....	19,359,239.73
Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover).....	17,726,015.27
Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government.....	847,000.00
Total Quick Assets (60.63 per cent of Total Liabilities to the Public).....	\$395,932,938.70
Loans and Discounts (After full provision for bad and doubtful debts).....	266,018,641.59
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers (See below).....	20,842,612.93
Bank Premises.....	14,203,007.83
Other Assets.....	7,483,252.27
Total Assets.....	\$704,480,453.32
LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 17,160,798.69
Deposits.....	615,074,119.77
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See above).....	20,842,612.93
Total Liabilities to the Public.....	\$653,077,531.39
Capital Paid Up.....	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	20,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	617,917.32
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account.....	785,004.61
Total Liabilities.....	\$704,480,453.32
S. H. LOGAN, President	A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

Elizabethan Herries

THE BRIGHT PAVILIONS, by Hugh Walpole. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.00.

NO LIVING English author has a prettier hand at an historical novel than Sir Hugh Walpole, and this has never been shown more clearly than in his latest book.

The fashion has grown up since the beginning of the present century for writing several novels which give the complete history of a family. John Galsworthy left a detailed history of late Victorian materialism in "The Forsyte Saga"; Hugh Walpole has chosen a wider field for his chronicles of the Herries family and seems likely to give us their story through at least three centuries. In "The Bright Pavilions" he leaves the eighteenth century for the sixteenth, and tells us the tale of Nicholas Herries and his brother Robin, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Hugh avoids the obvious temptations which beset the author who writes about this period; we meet Elizabeth only once, when she is near death, and she does not even give the hero a ring. There is no undue glorification of the period; even the character of Mary of Scotland, which has been the downfall of so many novelists and dramatists, is handled with admirable justice. There are scenes of violence in plenty; there is a brilliant description of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew and a pathetic one of the execution of the Jesuit, Edmund Campion; there is a brief but horrifying account of the burning of a witch, and a moving one of the beheading of Mary Stewart. Robin Herries dies by the rack and the thumbscrew; we are spared nothing and nothing is incredible.

The license of the historical novelist is invoked with discretion. The characters speak a very good brand of English, neither Elizabethan nor

modern; they think like reasonable beings, without the extravagance of the Elizabethans or the shoddy pseudo-rationality of moderns; they are men and women of great spirit, but they are not endowed with superhuman qualities. Sir Hugh never strains our belief.

The book is thrilling and deeply satisfying. It can be recommended without reserve to all who care for good fiction.

A word of praise must be given to the admirable form of this book. It is well made, shapely, and easy to hold in the hand.

He Circled Too Soon

BY J. V. McAREE

THE GREAT CIRCLE by Carleton Beals. Longmans Green. \$3.75.

YOUR enjoyment of this book will depend on your previous knowledge of its general contents. If you suppose it to be another Insanity Fair, Inside Europe or Personal History you will feel that you have not had your money's worth. It is true that Mr. Beals is a journalist who has travelled over much of the earth's surface. But in this book he is never actually on the spot when anything happens. In fact, the book is suspiciously meagre in dates and it is a fair inference that much of it was written ten years or more ago. Therefore it does not provide any vivid background for the news of the day. In other words it seems to belong to another epoch altogether, and there is the strong possibility that most of what Mr. Beals saw and describes so charmingly has disappeared off the face of the earth or is bound to disappear before the war ends. In Mexico he is on firmer ground. In fact,



Sir Hugh Walpole.

he is on his own home ground for he has been generally accepted as the most sympathetic and intelligent student of modern Mexican history. We have read many of his despatches from Mexico in The Nation and The New Republic in earlier years, and have never failed to be enlightened by them. The chapters on Mexico in The Great Circle are charming and anybody who has visited that country or is interested in it will find here its most competent American interpreter. Mr. Beals writes with distinction and is of course a shrewd and trained observer. He is also a brave man to publish such a book at such a time, pleasant though it may be for those who can accompany him in his leisurely wanderings.

Four Professionals

A SURGEON'S LIFE, by J. M. T. Finney. Putnam. \$4.25.

MY LIFE WITH GEORGE, by I. A. R. Wylie. Random House. \$3.50.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT, by Dame Ethel Smyth. Longman's, Green. \$5.00.

NEITHER PEST NOR PURITAN, by E. Berry Wall. Dial Press. \$4.50.

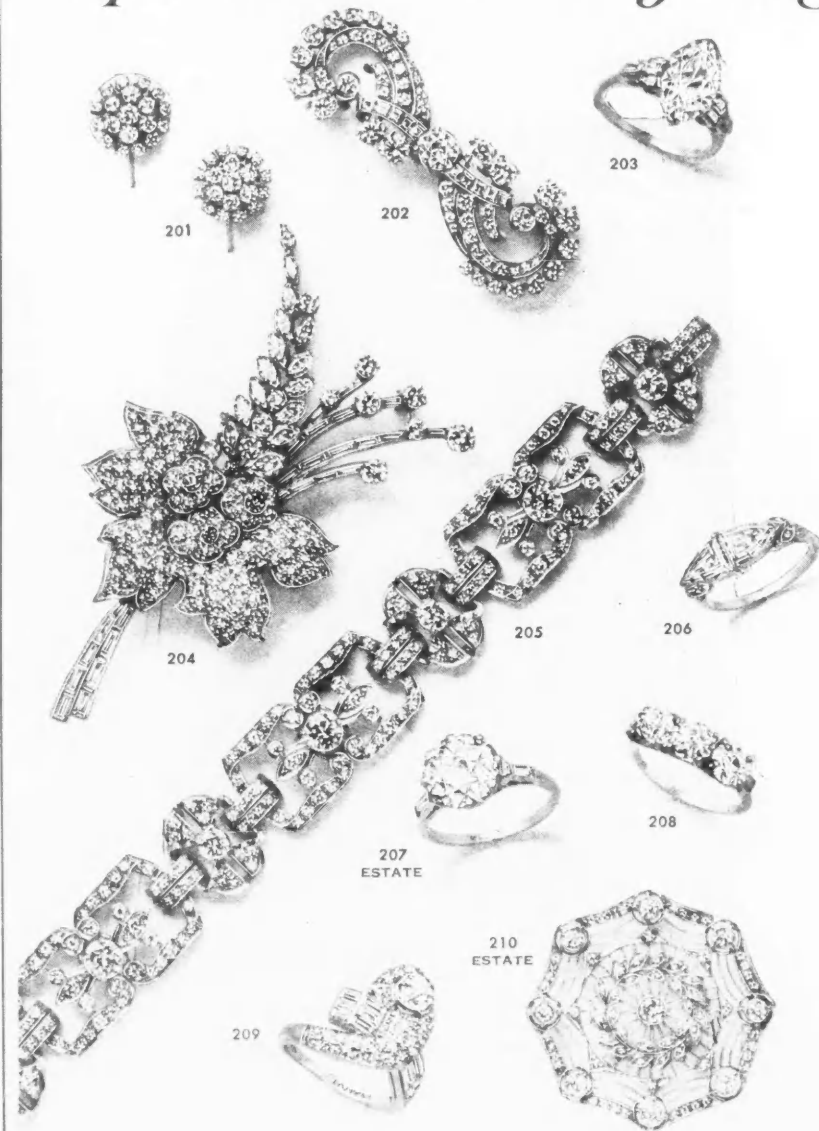
THE appearance of Thomas Fuller's "Worthies of England" in the seventeenth century moved a wit of the time to say, 'Biography has added a new terror to death'; the popularity of autobiography in our own time has been kinder, for it has given a new vice to age.

UNDOUBTEDLY the worthiest of these four autobiographies is that of Dr. Finney, of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore; this eminent surgeon has given his life to the alleviation of suffering, and doctors and students will find much that is interesting and inspiring in his record. Laymen may find it odd that in this book, as also in Dr. Cushing's great "Life of Sir William Osler," there is no mention of Dr. Sigmund Freud, although there is a great deal of rather fumbling theory about the relation between mind and body. It seems strange that doctors should seek everywhere for the cause of cancer, for instance, except in the mind.

UNLIKE Dr. Finney, Miss Wylie treats us to too much psychology, of a brand peculiar to herself. The "George" with whom she has spent her life is her Subconscious Mind, her creative spirit, who writes her stories for her and then sends them up into her Business and Distributing Department. Reading this book is comparable to being backed into a corner at a party by a stranger who wants to tell the story of his life. Miss Wylie's account of her childhood and her observations on the national character of the German people are extremely interesting, but the rest of the book is dull and apt to be extremely frank about nothing in particular.

IN "WHAT HAPPENED NEXT" Dame Ethel Smyth concludes her three volumes of memoirs. The theme of this last book is her romantic

Jewels of Empire for Inspired Christmas Giving!



These Jewels of Empire are of great beauty and excellence... those who purchase jewels at this time will do so, we believe, with the assurance that such purchases have investment significance. Indications are that prices must inevitably advance.

Among the pieces illustrated are two interesting examples from the Estates Department.

- 201—Thirty diamonds clustered in platinum as Earrings. \$450.
- 202—There are 71 fully cut diamonds in this new platinum brooch. \$1,300.
- 203—Of the finest water is this blue white marquise diamond, handsomely set in platinum. \$5,400.
- 204—One of Gassier's inimitable designs, this beautiful floral brooch is encrusted with diamonds. \$2,500.
- 205—Set with 255 diamonds, flexible platinum bracelet of rare beauty. \$3,500.
- 206—Beautiful pair of fancy cut diamonds form this unusual finger ring. \$1,500.
- 207—From the Estates Department this five carat round diamond. \$1,400.
Replacement Value \$2,000
- 208—Half hoop style, three diamonds in platinum, baguette shoulders. \$1,350.
- 209—"Spell of the East" inspired this snake design of diamonds and platinum. \$800.
- 210—Another Estates Department piece, fine quality diamonds in hand-pierced platinum. \$400.
Replacement Value \$700

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YONGE AT TEMPERANCE

LONDON TORONTO SUDBURY

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Says L. J. Ryan, President of one of Western Ontario's Leading Contracting Companies.



L. J. RYAN
President Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., and the Ryan Elevator and Supply Co., Ltd.

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Established
1897

TORONTO OFFICE: 522 UNIVERSITY AVE.

friendship with the American poet and metaphysician, Henry Brewster, who wrote the libretto of her opera, "The Wreckers." Dame Ethel has always felt that her music was slighted because she was a woman, though critics agree that lack of merit played some part in her neglect. Her story is that of a courageous and determined woman, but also of a frustrated one.

LAST on the list is Berry Wall's story of seventy-seven years as an idler, and in many ways this is the wisest book of the lot. A dandy and a bon vivant of note, Mr. Wall was a familiar figure in society both in America and in Europe for forty years, and from the last war until his death early this year he was a walk-

ing, talking embodiment of High Life. He was neither a thinker nor a writer; he was a Gentleman of the Old School, and his excitement at having once seen a lady, whom he thought was a Duchess, naked, is beautiful to behold. His book is very pleasant reading, and he says more about life in it than Dr. Finney, Dame Ethel, and Miss Wylie knew existed.

HERE we have four books about themselves by four professionals—an Author, a Surgeon, a Musician, and a Gentleman—and not one of them can write two sentences of lucid English. Perhaps it is because they did not know themselves as well as they thought, for lucid writing can only come of lucid thinking. Autobiography is harder than it looks.

THE BOOKSHELF

Evolution of a Labor Peer

BY W. S. MILNE

"FAME IS THE SPUR" by Howard Spring. Collins. \$2.75.

THIS new novel by the author of "My Son, My Son" is a solid, well-written piece of work, the best thing of its kind I have read since Arnold Bennett. It is the story of John Hamer Shawcross, poor boy from a Man-

chester slum who became a cabinet minister; it is a story of the growth in character and stature and wealth and power of a self-made man, and it is also the story of the evolution of a party and its betrayal. Shawcross is magnificently done, at times a little larger than life, but always credible.

There are no villains and no heroes in the romantic sense, because Shawcross, although he is presented in heroic stature and pose, is illumined by the spotlight of irony throughout. It is Mr. Spring's rare achievement that he has at once made us see the man and see through him, look up to him and look down on him, admire, despise and pity.

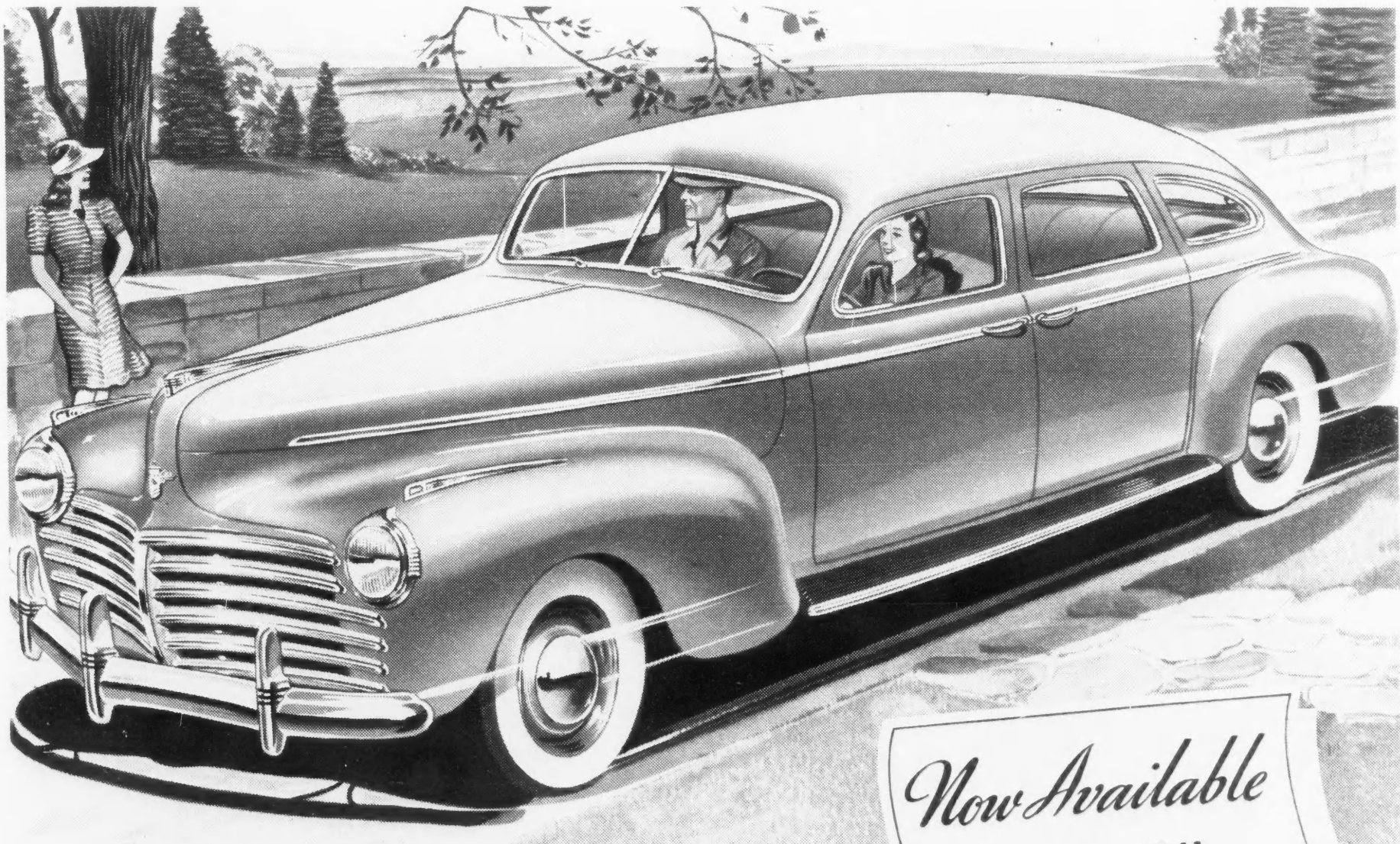
The novel starts in the eighteen sixties, with a retrospect to the Peterloo massacre of 1819 in Manchester, when the dragoons charged a gathering of working folk. A sabre wrested from a trooper at Peterloo comes into young Hamer's possession, and he uses it as a symbol of his crusade for labor. He is not long after Keir Hardie in being elected as a labor member, for he is a born orator and

organizer, master of theatrical effect, and a genuine believer in himself when he quotes so tellingly Blake's great lines about building Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land. Once arrived at Westminster, however, he allows his ambition to carry him; love of fame, rather than principle—and the sabre is flourished no more. After the war, he becomes a member of Ramsay MacDonald's government, and at length betrays his old comrades in the name of a "National" government, for which he, like Snowden, is elevated to the peerage.

The book is crowded with incident. The story is told backwards and forwards. We are given quotations from the later speeches of the successful politician, and glimpses

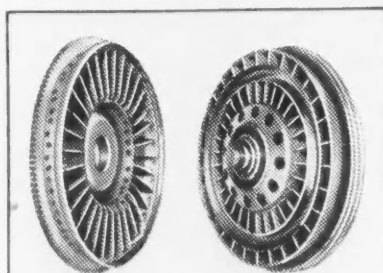
of the life of the national figure that Hamer Shawcross was to become, while we are still reading of his boyhood, or first enthusiastic campaigning for labor. The device is successfully employed to spotlight him with that ironic comprehension already referred to. The book is long; it contains tains about three thousand words. I have noticed that most long novels, particularly those that cover two or three generations, seem to wear thinner as one goes on.

"Fame is the Spur" is a notable piece of work, first-rate writing, and if one ends it with a feeling of emptiness and futility, of distrust of fine phrases and suspicion of statesmen, that is probably proof of the essential truthfulness of the book.

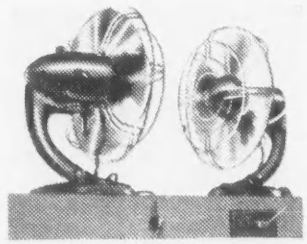


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Chrysler Models



Fluid Drive operates like one electric fan forcing a current of air against another idle fan and setting the latter in motion—just as a breeze turns a windmill. Only the medium of motion is oil—instead of air.



FLUID DRIVE—that sensational innovation of Chrysler Engineers, is now available on all 1941 Chrysler Models.*

Fluid Drive brings to motoring a new smoothness and ease that defies description. It *must* be experienced to be appreciated. The jerks and jars of getting under way are eliminated. Fluid Drive is smooth as oil—because it literally is a *drive through oil*. You move away from curb or stop light with the ease of a swan gliding on still water. Gear shifting takes a holiday. This is driving as you've dreamed it might be. Be sure to try it.

See and drive the new 1941 Chryslers! Revel in the spacious luxury of the new Airflow bodies with deep Airfoam-cushioned chair-height seats. Thrill to the extra power of Chrysler Royal's new 112 horsepower "Spitfire" engine. Admire the pulse-quicken beauty of Chrysler's new exterior and interior design. Learn why you'll always feel a justifiable tingle of pride when people you meet remark—

AND FOR ADDED THRILL

Fluid Drive
WITH SIMPLIMATIC
TRANSMISSION

Chrysler's new Simplimatic Transmission with Fluid Drive enables you to do over 95% of all your driving without using the gearshift lever. But at all times you are the boss! You can slow down, speed up to pass, stop, start—drive continuously all day under normal conditions—and never once touch your clutch or gearshift lever. Try it. It's a brand new experience.

*Standard equipment on all 1941 Chrysler Royal Windsor models.

"I SEE YOU DRIVE A
Chrysler"



CHRYSLER ROYAL • ROYAL WINDSOR • SARATOGA • NEW YORKER • CROWN IMPERIAL

THE BOOKSHELF

Fiddle-Dee-Dee

THE MAGIC BOW, by Manuel Komroff. Harpers. \$3.00.

THIS year marks the centenary of Paganini's death; there has been a flood of articles about him, a new ballet based on his supposed supernatural powers, and finally Mr. Komroff's novel, which he calls 'A Romance of Paganini'; a romance it may be, but it has nothing whatever to do with Paganini. It is a pretty and sentimental tale of a young musician who makes good.

Not so Niccolò Paganini the amazing ruffian and *farceur*; he never made good; he made evil and wonderment and macabre mischief wherever he went; he would have blown Mr. Komroff's silly youth off the face of the earth with one scrape of his fiddle. Paganini does not need romances written about him; he was romance incarnate. But romance is by no means always a pleasing or comfortable characteristic, and in Paganini's case it made him a sinister figure, so sinister, in fact, that he was popularly supposed to be in league with the Devil.

One wonders why, if Mr. Komroff wanted to write a story about Paganini, he did not write the true one, which is so much better than his own? Paganini as proprietor of a Neapolitan gambling-hell; Paganini chained in the galleys for the murder of his mistress; Paganini, at the age of fifty, setting out to conquer Europe with his violin; Paganini, unable to speak above a whisper, conversing with the outside world through the medium of his small son; Paganini, Medusa-locked, toothless and wearing black spectacles, eloping with the beautiful Miss Watson; Paganini, horrible in death, buried and dug up three times, because his body was refused burial in consecrated ground; that is the story Mr. Komroff might have written, and not this namby-pamby tale of a youth as gentle and dull as Mendelssohn, but without Mendelssohn's intelligence.

What admirers of Paganini (and the reviewer counts himself very prominent among these) would like to see is a first-rate biography of Paganini by a literary artist, and not a mild costume-novel hung upon the name of the amazing creature, the first of the great virtuosi.

Funny Fellows

FELLOW CITIZENS, by Gluyas Williams. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.25.

GOOD HUMOR MAN, by George Price. Oxford University Press. \$2.35.

THE PICK OF PUNCH. Macmillan. \$1.65.

HERE are three books which are recommended without reservation for Christmas giving. They are books of pictures; would that it were possible to give such enthusiastic approval to books of letterpress.

GLUYAS WILLIAMS is well known as a comic draughtsman of the highest order; in "Fellow Citizens" his work is seen at its best. The book is excruciatingly funny and contains a great deal of good-humored but pungent social satire.

WILLIAMS' fun is subtle and closely observed; George Price's is almost surrealist. It is he who draws the floating gentlemen and the metaphysical charwomen in the *New Yorker*. His present book gives a generous selection from his work, which has a curious beauty apart from its great merit as wit.

DEVOTED as we are to the *New Yorker* we still consider *Punch* the best comic magazine published in English. At present it is doing a truly heroic job of keeping up the spirits of its readers. "The Pick of *Punch*" contains a selection of pictures, poems and articles published during the past year; it is a sufficient explanation of why Britain cannot be beaten. This was our favorite of this admirable trio.

Funny Book

MR. AND MRS. CUGAT, by Isabel Scott Rorick. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.35.

THIS is a cheery little book about a young married couple and the problems which life brings to them. Do not, however, expect the usual tale of woe about incompatibility, uninvited children, and lack of money. The worst the Cugats have to contend with is whether Mrs. Cugat shall have a platinum-fox jacket or a frump-

ish garment of matched mink; they have lots of money, these Cugats, and it gives us a snobbish pleasure to read about them before we go out to see if we can negotiate a small loan from a Church Mouse. We like their attitude toward life, too; they have no souls and no minds, and do not pretend to any such embarrassing members; they live like the genial numbskulls that they are, innocent of thought.

If you are looking for a funny book, try "Mr. and Mrs. Cugat"; one word of warning, however; this is a book for young people. It is unlikely that anyone over forty will care for it; it is rather too hare-brained for them. But what we once heard referred to as the Younger Sex will love it.

Gallimaufry

IF ONE of your Christmas problems is an adolescent with a thirst for knowledge, you may find your solution in a copy of "Mind Through Ages," by Martin Stevers (McClelland & Stewart, \$4.75). It is called a history of human intelligence, and provides an excellent background of general knowledge about the history of civilization, including such matters as the evolution of the alphabet and arithmetical reckoning, which you may not know as well as you could wish, yourself. Possibly Mary Lamberton Becker's "Introducing Charles Dickens" (McClelland & Stewart, \$2.75) is more what you want; it is an uncritical life of the great novel-

ist, illustrated with beautiful prints and a number of decidedly poor drawings. For the young person who is just beginning to take an interest in music Lawrence Abbott's "Approach to Music," (Oxford, \$3) provides a sound exposition of the mechanics and history of that art, and should make listening easier for the novice. Finally there is "Psychiatry For the Curious," by George H. Preston, M.D. (Oxford, \$2.50) which all adolescents and perhaps also your fidgety Aunt Minnie should find in their stockings. It gives an eclectic explanation of psychiatry, favoring Behaviorism, and says nothing alarming, so do not fear that your child will discover all your guilty secrets, if you present it with a copy.

mystic ecstasies

SHANGHAI

MIRACLE

parfums exquis

de Lenthéric

paris



John Fredericks dramatizes the Tuscan soldier cap in this black suede hat for formal wear. A very wide band of chantilly lace cascades gracefully down the back. This hat may be worn with the pompadour showing or over forehead.

WORLD OF WOMEN

It's The Spirit Of The Thing

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IF OUR memory is not deceiving us it was in the middle of last summer's heat wave when we last saw Mrs. S. The encounter took place somewhat unconventionally when we met over a hand-embroidered slip at a "sale" of French lingerie in a downtown (air-conditioned) store.

We had a firm hold on the top of a slip we had just fished out of the seething mound on the counter before us. When a tug met with firm resistance and an equally determined tug from the nether end, we looked up into the eyes of a determined woman. It was one of those moments when anything can happen, but the threatened hostilities disappeared in little cries of mutual recognition.

Still clutching the slip, Mrs. S. hailed us amiably.

"Fancy meeting you here of all places! We've been up at the lake for the last month, and I didn't think there would be a soul left in town during this heat. I drove all the way down this morning just to be on hand for this sale. You know, this slip just about clears up the last of my Christmas shopping."

Turning to a clerk who was standing nearby she went on, "Charge this, please, and send it to my city address."

In our bemusement with the word Christmas, we had unconsciously relaxed our grasp on the slip.

Looking a little like the household pet who has dined on one of our feathered friends, Mrs. S. turned to us benignly and suggested that we both would be the better for a glass of iced tea.

Later, watching the powdered sugar slowly sink past the ice in the amber liquid, we went into the matter of Christmas shopping in July.

Stirring the liquid in the frosted glass with her long-handled spoon, Mrs. S. remarked, "You know, last Christmas I made a solemn pact with myself never again to go through what I did then. Both my husband and I belong to prolific and long-lived families and after spending the last four or five days before Christmas buying gifts for all of them, I was a fit candidate for the violent ward of an asylum. So I swore a private oath never to go through it all again."

"So, my dear," she said with dreamy satisfaction, "you now behold a woman who has just completed her Christmas shopping in July."

Truly it was wonderful, and we paid respectful and admiring tribute.

Our paths did not cross again until last week when we met in an elevator jammed with Christmas shoppers. We exchanged greetings across the feathered hat of the woman who separated us. Mrs. S. looked slightly embarrassed and before we reached her floor she turned and said apologetically, "You know, I felt so left out of all the fun I decided to send all those summer things to a rummage sale."

And as she struggled through the door, she wore the bewildered but happy expression of the typical Christmas shopper.

Which brings us to some of the things the shops have in store for Mrs. S. and other buyers of gifts—

Lighting Up

The old wheeze about "the light that failed" hasn't much point now that cigarette lighters are as mechanically perfect as they are decorative. Just keep the things supplied with gas, and they will light a cigarette with a clean cut air that is utterly lacking to the gesture when matches are involved.

As usual the Ronson people have been as busy as bees devising new and attractive lighters for Christmas giving. For the man in uniform they have a small unobtrusive lighter decorated only by the crest of his branch of the service (\$6 with crest, a dollar less without it). Another assures its owners of having a constant and large supply of fags adjacent to the lighter on the table. The latter is attached to one side of a streamlined base that holds three layers of 15 cigarettes each. You can see how the supply is holding out through the hinged lid of transparent Lucite (\$20). Or your heart may go out, as ours did, to a "decanter de luxe," another table lighter that would make a handsome appearance among the silver-ware of the dinner table. This is a chrome-plated article shaped somewhat like a flagon, with chasing around the round base (\$12.50).

It's a woman's business to look younger than she is!



Is an "acid" skin making you look older than your age? Don't let it! Here's a wonderful new way to help overcome ACID SKIN!

If you are discouraged because your skin seems "acid," because it is susceptible to blemishes such as enlarged pores, blackheads, oily shine or scaly roughness, and is losing its fresh tone and smooth, supple texture—

Put these beauty-giving, beneficial Milk of Magnesia creams to work on your skin! How they work. Just as Milk of Magnesia acts to relieve an intestinal condition of excess acidity, so do these new-type creams to acts externally on the excess fatty acid accumulations in this way help and to overcome the premature age signs set in "Acid Skin".

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia TEXTURE CREAM. This remarkable cream makes it possible for your skin to have all the acid-neutralizing benefits of Milk of Magnesia in a form which holds this helpful ingredient on long enough to be actively effective in neutralizing the excess fatty acids which accumulate on the skin.

An ideal foundation cream. Until you use Phillips' Texture Cream you won't believe that a cream can take and hold make-up so marvelously! This is because the Milk of Magnesia prepares the skin properly by

smoothing and softening roughness, and removing oiliness and shine, so that powder and rouge go on evenly and last without touching up.

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CLEANSING CREAM. And here's a delightfully different cleansing cream, too. The Milk of Magnesia not only loosens and absorbs surface dirt and make-up but penetrates the pores, neutralizing the excess acid accumulations as it cleanses, and gathering up the dirt in an emulsion which is easy to wipe off. Try it and see how thoroughly clean your skin is after a cleansing with it!

Have a skin that makes you look younger—not older than you are! Guard against the flaws of "Acid Skin" with these beauty-giving Milk of Magnesia creams—the only creams which contain beneficial acid-neutralizing Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CREAMS ONLY 75¢ A JAR

SEND FOR TRIAL JARS

CHAS. H. PHILLIPS, 1019 Elliott St. W., Windsor, Ont.
I enclose 10c for a postpaid trial jar of each of Phillips' two creams. C-112-40

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Prov. _____

Complexion by MORNLY



Sold by all retailers of quality perfumery.

Conveyed from the Home Country through thousands of miles of perilous seas, this lovely Complexion powder, improved in quality, is available at moderate cost.

Made and perfumed in England by

MORNLY, REGENT STREET, LONDON

Canadian Distributors:

RIGO AGENCIES, 102 ATLANTIC AVENUE, TORONTO

Ski Tracks

The ski tracks of a vast army of Canadians soon will be making cross-stitch patterns over the snow-covered hills. The growth in popularity of this and other winter sports has been followed by a commensurate upsurge of style consciousness among Canadian manufacturers of outdoor clothes. Nor, thrown on their own resources, do they seem to be suffering from any lack of inspiration from Switzerland or European winter resorts.



Pipe dream hat of cayenne red beaver by John Fredericks, is gayly trimmed with a peace pipe and bright green wool tassels. This is a dashing hat for wear with new winter wools and tweeds. The ante-lope gloves are an exclusive John Fredericks design. Hand-whipping decorates the fingers. Tied in a loose knot at the wrist, is a casual strap treatment.

Among those who are helping to clothe Canadians for their heartier activities are the Deacon Sportwear people who excel in producing ski clothing with a canny eye on the right proportions of practicability and smartness. Fashioned from the famous Grenfell cloth and Gattineau gabardine, they are superbly tailored for flattering fit in a rainbow-wide selection of colors. A grand general sports garment to keep in mind if you are stumped by what to give one of your heartier feminine friends is the "Norscoat," a lined zipper coat with parka which comes well

WHEN GRACE AND CHARM MEET



That's when your gift of Keystone Toiletware will be first appreciated. But long after that, your gift will be a treasured reminder of your thoughtfulness!

Many different designs from which to choose ranging from the very modest priced sets right up to those that are the height of luxury!

All jewelry, drug, department or leather goods stores. Made and guaranteed by Stevens-Hopar Company Limited, Port Elgin, Ontario.

Keystone

TOILETWARE FOR MEN AND WOMEN



Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint. White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Lav.





Roses bloom on December's hats, and here this coming winter fashion is interpreted in soft velvety pink and dark red roses on a small hat of "heaven blue" felt. Grey water-snake, latest New York news in bags, also directs attention to itself. From the Robert Simpson Company, Ltd.

Among a woman's household possessions few things give her more quiet satisfaction and pride than china that bears the mark of fine craftsmanship and artistry. Now, once any woman has given her heart completely to a masterly design such as one of those by Wedgwood, and even though the hopeful beginning of a collection may be represented by only a few treasured cups and saucers, she is a push-over for gifts that enlarge her collection of treasures. Such women are never to be numbered among those aggravating persons who "have everything," for even the largest collection of such china can be added to.



This chic new dinner hat of starched black chantilly lace is charmingly made into a hat of bows that will delight beaux. The back is a full cap which hugs the head comfortably and promotes the curls of a pompadour. The long stockinette gloves of jersey are an exclusive John Frederics design.

Note the Wedgwood pattern she cherishes and then give thought to the gift possibilities offered by a set of coffee cups and saucers, a few additional service plates, or whatever other items discreet investigation indicates she has set her heart on.

Weather Or Not

Whether or not you put your trust in the weatherman's prognostications, it is something of a comfort to be able to do your own checking up on the state of elements. And with one of the numerous Taylor Stormoguides or Baroguides around, it is quite possible to do so. A new device on many Stormoguides is a little red signal that automatically shows whether the barometric pressure is



With pride and pleasure, Elizabeth Arden presents her Christmas Collection of beautiful gifts—a collection more festive, more exciting, more diversified than ever before!

1. FITTED EVENING BAGS—
in Velvet or Brocade
\$18.50; other Evening Bags
\$23.50 to \$42.50

2. TRAVEL BEAUTY BOX—
Black or Brown Alligator
Grain—containing 15 preparations
\$24.50

3. BLUE GRASS PERFUME—
Elizabeth Arden's most popular
fragrance \$1.35 to \$52.50

4. BLUE GRASS GIFT BOX
containing large size Flower
Mist, Dusting Powder and
Hand Soap in the famed Blue
Grass fragrance \$4.25

Elizabeth Arden
Salons—SIMPSON'S, Toronto and Montreal

NEW YORK

LONDON

TORONTO

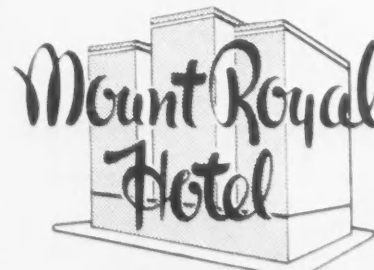
rising or falling. You no longer have to set a hand and wait for the pointer to rise or fall. Another feature is a patented altitude adjustment on the back of the case which can be set quickly and easily to the exact altitude at which you live. Looking like a small radio in shape and with an enormously impressive number of dials and hands is the Fairmont Combination Stormoguide, which comes in either an ivory or walnut plastic case, with gold finished trim (\$20). The man who is the owner of a fisherman's barometer, is not likely to come back with an empty reel. The Taylor people solemnly assure us that it tells when fish will bite and that it has been "right 94% on all tests." In a green plastic case, 3½ inches in diameter and packed in imitation leather carrying case (\$6). A companion piece is the fish finder thermometer for finding the cooler waters where "the big ones" are. A cup surrounding the bulb retains a sample of the water to assure accurate temperature readings (\$1).



Luxury with Economy

The moment you open the welcoming door of your room at the Mount Royal Hotel you are greeted by all the luxury and creature comforts which only the greatest metropolitan hotels can provide. Room rates are very reasonable; from \$3.50 single; from \$6.00 double.

Come to the



MONTREAL

DIRECTION VERNON G. CARDY



Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alice, reviews the Canadian Auxiliary Service Corps on Parliament Hill. The girls in the C.A.S.C. are taking courses in motor mechanics, first aid. From the above photograph it can be seen that "we stand on guard for thee" is not an idle boast.

QUALITY...
par Excellence

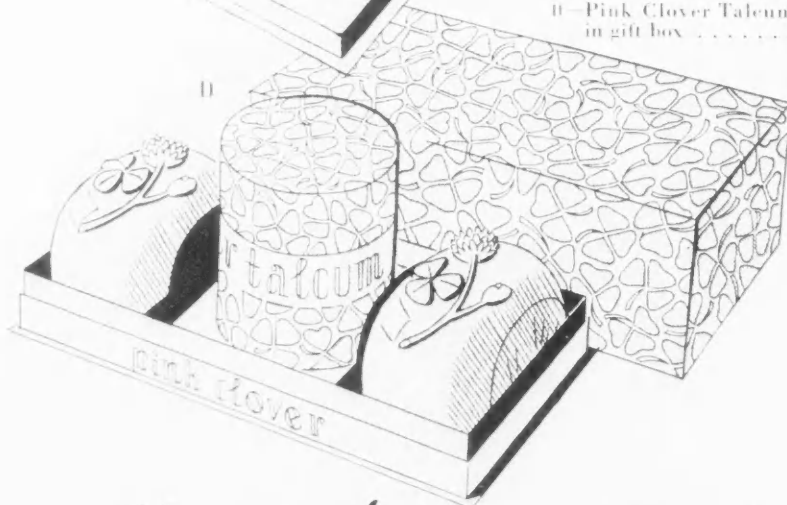
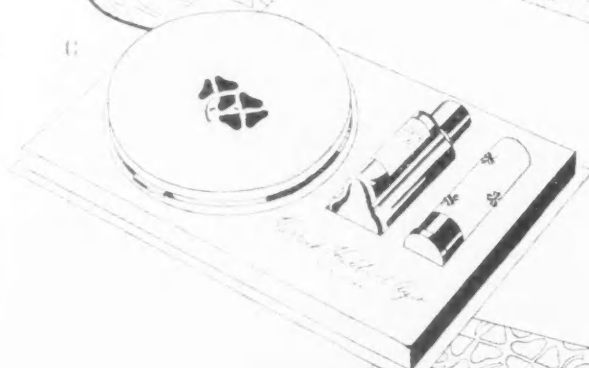
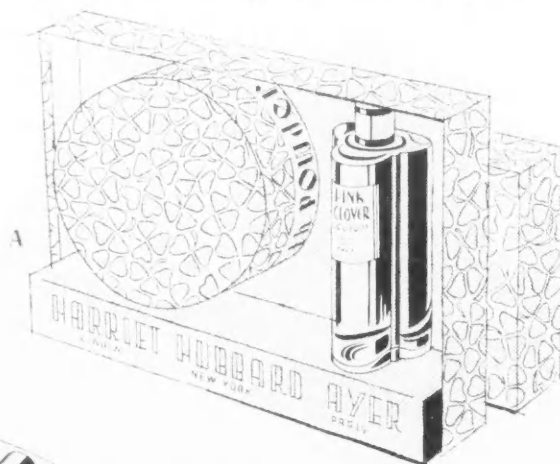
Why import glass processed fruits and vegetables when Canada offers finer quality at less cost? AYLMER Brand brings you the incomparable Canadian natural flavour... fine texture... eye appeal. Fancy quality in glass, achieving excellence of the highest degree.

AYLMER
Fruits and Vegetables
IN GLASS

SAY "Merry Christmas"

WITH PINK CLOVER

Pink Clover—the gay fresh fragrance every woman loves—every woman wants. Choose your gift for Her from these charming beauty luxuries by Harriet Hubbard Ayer.



- Pink Clover Perfume 6.50
- A—Pink Clover Bath Powder and Cologne in gift box 3.00
- B—Pink Clover Talcum and Soap tied with a clover blossom in shimmering cellophane 1.15
- C—Pink Clover Vanity, Lipstick and Perfume 4.50
- D—Pink Clover Talcum and Soap in gift box 2.15

Harriet Hubbard Ayer

MONTREAL



Footloose and fancy free — an ideal state of affairs represented by the boudoir shoes shown above. Left to right: Pastel blue chenille scuffie; white satin with marabou trim; all-white scuffie trimmed with marabou; and a wine boudoir slipper with hard sole and Cuban heel. The four typify many best liked styles. From Owens & Elmes.

DRESSING TABLE

Presents Of Mind

BY ISABEL MORGAN

PERHAPS it is as well we do not have the inhibitions of the Orient about certain things. It used to be that the sending of gifts such as soaps and perfumes was considered a deadly insult by Eastern recipients, and all the parties concerned found themselves with a lusty feud on their hands. Perhaps the old Orient had good cause to be touchy upon the subject. After all, you can't blame a people for preferring to drink rather than bathe in water when the stuff is hoarded by the drop instead of gushing out of a never-failing faucet.

Which brings us to the part toilet-tries play in Christmas giving in countries such as our own, where no one regards the gift of even a cake of soap as a personal affront. For eleven months of the year we go along buying stuff to put on our faces or in our baths for such sound reasons that (a) we hope it will make us better looking (b) keep old man Time at bay a little longer or (c) because it smells so nice. But comes December, when almost anything can happen, and all the old friends take on exciting new personalities. Cakes of soap masquerade as Santa Claus faces, bottles of perfume are surrounded by settings as elaborate as those of an old-time Ziegfeld show, and a manicure case is as likely as not to burst into music every time the lid is lifted. It's festive, imaginative and gay, although after several days spent in looking at all these things one does become prone to jump nervously even at every-day things such as the toast popping up in the toaster. You find it difficult to believe it really is a piece of toast and not a can of bath powder.

It's in the Box

Every year at this time Yardleys group many of their best-loved toilet-tries together and this year these, as usual, will be available in attractive boxes ready to be wrapped, addressed, and delivered by you without further ado. Just to give you an idea. One of them contains lavender water, soap, face powder and talcum powder while the largest of all displays a royal array of creams, make-up, bath luxuries, smelling salts, even a compact—enough to make the most ardent Yardley addict purr with satisfaction.

Lavendomeal, divine stuff that you throw by the handful into the bath water to soften it, comes in round wooden boxes of several sizes that range all the way down from a monster to the baby size. The latter called the guest size is boxed in groups of three, and is admirably fitted to fill the need for a small, inexpensive gift. In the same class is the Voyager, a box containing smelling salts and a bottle of English Lavender—both small enough to be tucked into the corner of a travelling bag.

Nor have men been overlooked in the Yardley scheme of things.

Groups of their favorite shave preparations have been wrapped in an unusual brown covering decorated with sketches depicting the activities of builders of the far-flung Empire. These are wrapped and ready to be sent off to the recipients without further fuss. It is not even necessary to attach a card, for it's already there awaiting only the signature of the sender. Among the smaller gifts so wrapped is a soap filled wooden shaving bowl to be had for only a dollar. There are many others which overlook nothing needed for the most complete and thorough masculine grooming.

To return to the girls, there's a honey of a compact from which to make facial repairs when one is away from the home base. It's in a gold finish decorated with a triple leaf in black enamel and a tiny figure medallion the whole framed in a light red enamel line. Inside, the curious will find rouge, powder and a metal mirror. The opening is manipulated by means of a stunning round clip which on further investigation turns out to be a lipstick.

If your current obsession happens to be perfume, it's a safe bet that you know all about the Yardley favorites besides their English lavender. Among them is their April Violet which captures all the native freshness of this demurest of flowers. Orchis is an artful melange of floral odors, while Fragrance is a bouquet of lighter floral scents. Freesia is a perfume which most women either adore or dislike intensely. Their Bond Street, another bouquet, regal and utterly lovely, constitutes the most subtle form of flattery to any woman receiving it as a gift. Lotus, a perfumed cologne, is spicy and sophisticated.

Pretty Clean

To prove her conviction that this will be a gift set year, Helena Rubinstein has created several beautiful and eye-appealing groups. The boxes are of delicate pink, powdered with gold stars, and with an embossed design of pink and blue flowers in a corsage.

The grouping of the preparations in the sets is varied so that those who like to choose body preparations will find in a set such as the one containing the ever-popular Apple Blossom Cologne, an attractive pink atomizer, and soft, fragrant body powder. And for others who may prefer a gift set that includes bath luxuries there is one containing cologne, body powder, bath oil and complexion soap—all in the Apple Blossom fragrance. Supposing, however, you gave this fragrance to your best friend last year, and would like to give her a different one now, then you can choose the one with the luxurious Orchid Eau de Toilette and Orchid body powder in a large round box with fluffy puff and pink metal base (to prevent damp powder if the box finds its way to the bathroom shelf).

HUDSON'S BAY *Point* **BLANKETS**

Standard for the World since 1779

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 17th MAY 1870

Shelter Talk

BY JENNIFER JEROME

"THEY buried those four at Streatam today," came a lugubrious voice from a dark corner of the shelter. "A shyme I call it after all they'd been through, not to even have a quiet day for their funeral."

"Fancy!" said another voice, "buried today, Monday, and it was only Saturday night they was killed. I don't know what we're coming to in England these days, we do things that fast. Is it true they were relations of yours, Mrs. David?"

"Well, in a manner of speaking," said the lugubrious voice. "Let's see if I can get it right. Mrs. Wiggins, the woman that was killed, was my Doris's husband's cousin—I think

the poor mother's fice was disfigured something 'orrible."

"What a shyme! And what 'arm 'ad they done to old 'Itler anyway? But why didn't they go to a shelter every night like the rest of us?"

"The 'usband didn't 'old with shelters it seems. Said if 'e was going to be killed, 'e'd rather die in 'is own 'ome with all 'is belongings around 'im. And that's just 'ow it 'appened. Fite you might call it. 'E never was one to take advice, Thomas wasn't. Pig-headed like, if you know what I mean. Every night the whole family slept in the passage downstairs, and that's where they were when the bomb fell."

"The poor things! My! Did you hear that?" A plane had just passed overhead. After the roar of the guns had died down we heard the whining sound of a bomb descending somewhere in the vicinity. The floor of the shelter shuddered gently under our feet. Everyone crouched down lower to the ground. There was a moment's silence. Then the lugubrious voice went on again:

"They was buried all in one grave, 'Erb said, with the rain coming down all the time, and the sound of the guns and planes overhead while the parson read the service. The men were half-scared-like when they 'ad to take their 'ats off because of bits of shrapnel falling around. Parson seemed a timid little chap, 'Erb said, he kept on glancing up at the sky, and fair galloped through the last part of the service. A proper show, it must 'ave been."

"Dearie me! Dearie me!" sighed the other voice. "To think we've come to this. Me poor chest! It do hurt me cruel these damp nights."

"Never mind, dearie," said the first voice. "We're alive anyway, even if we do have to spend the night in this bl y shelter. But those other poor creatures couldn't even 'ave a quiet funeral. A shyme, I call it."

COVENTRY CATHEDRAL

FAITH and piety and trust
Raised me heavenward from dust;
Poised my tapering spire on high
Man and God to glorify.
Dark the age that saw me rise—
Is your age as kind or wise?
Man, who could in love create,
Hurls me down in lust and hate.

JOHN E. NIXON,

Wauchope, Sask.

that's how it was. Anyway they're not what you might call blood relations. But Doris insisted, and rightly I think, that 'Erb should go to the funeral—and go 'e did in spite of all 'e 'ad to say against it."

"The whole family wiped out in one night. It do seem a shyme," came the second voice. "The father, mother and two children how old were the children, did you say?"

"Eight and six. Patrick was eight and Evie six. Nice kids they were too, though Patrick was a bit bold, if you know what I mean. Evie fair doted on her mother. When they finally got them dug out from the wreckage, Evie and her mother lay 'and in 'and as peaceful as you please, though they do say as 'ow



Hugh Ross, formerly of Winnipeg Philharmonic and Male Chorus, now Director New York Schola Cantorum.

Hugh Ross

BY MABEL BEDDOE

THE Schola Cantorum of New York is singularly fortunate in having for its director, Hugh Ross, for six years identified with the Winnipeg Philharmonic and Winnipeg Male Chorus.

During the World War, Mr. Ross served in the artillery, and after the Armistice picked up the threads of his musical activity again by remaining on the Continent to study, returning to England in 1921 for further tuition under Vaughn Williams and Albert Coates.

In 1923 Sir Hugh Allan of the Royal College of Music, received a call from Winnipeg for a director for their Philharmonic Orchestra and Male Chorus, which were booked for a tour to Minneapolis and Chicago with Percy Grainger, and whose leader had been suddenly stricken.

Sir Hugh hastily summoned Ross, placed the proposition before him, and in less than a week this clever young man was on his way. Only ten weeks remained for rehearsals, but Canadian musical history was in the making, as the tour was a tremendous success, and a personal justification

SITA

SITA wears long dripping earrings of jade.
Sita's coiffure is a black shining braid.

Sita wears fingernails purple and pointed.
With subtle enchantment her skin is anointed.

Sita goes swathed in the costliest mink.
Her political theories verge on the pink.

And sometimes we wonder if she herself knows
How much is Sita and how much is pose!

MAY RICHSTONE.

of the faith and judgment of Sir Hugh Allan.

These two splendid organizations, the Winnipeg Philharmonic and Male Chorus, continued to gain prestige under the careful guidance of Hugh Ross, until 1928 when again a distant voice was heard. "Mr. Ross, the New York Schola Cantorum is calling." Kurt Schindler had resigned on account of ill health, and Mr. Ross accepted the call.

This task proved another challenge to Mr. Ross, with such rivals as Mr. Bodansky and the "Friends of Music." Soon, however, the Schola became the official chorus of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra; thirteen programs have been prepared with this chorus in conjunction with that august body during the past ten years. Not long ago Mr. Ross received the honor of appointment as conductor of the Westchester Festival.

Dark, extremely tall and slim—broad of shoulder, long of arm—he wields an amazingly dynamic baton,

and his readings bespeak the musician of intelligence.

His wife, the former Countess Valois de Sineay, is Russian. The pair have many good friends in both Winnipeg and Toronto.

Experimentation in musical laboratories is his hobby, especially the work of the Peabody Institute and Bell Telephone Company.

He feels strongly that the training of choral voices should be completed in a shorter period of time, (as his own experience with children's voices has proved) instead of the years of study formerly considered essential.

In the winter of 1940 he inaugurated the Independent School Festival in which fourteen hundred New York school children from tiny to teen age took part, proving an excellent effort towards encouraging democracy in music. 1941 will see a repetition of this Festival.

The first American performance of the great Mozart Mass in C Minor, by Mr. Ross and his Schola last season, was an epoch in the musical life of New York, and this was followed by a colorful concert devoted to the works of composers of the Argentine and Brazil.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Rachmaninoff's Evergreen Art

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MANY of us have been familiar with Sergei Rachmaninoff as a concert pianist for thirty years, and as a composer for more than a decade longer. It was in the late nineties that his Prelude in C sharp minor, inspired by the bells of the Kremlin, went around the world; and in the history of music he holds rank as the greatest composer-pianist since the days of Liszt and Chopin. In all probability posterity will regard him as their equal and perhaps as their superior; though in the mechanics of execution it is quite certain that he could not measure up to Liszt.

What struck me in listening to his recital at Eaton Auditorium last week was the evergreen quality of his art. It is as fresh and individual as when he first came to America in 1909. Many contemporary pianists surpass him in power; and, personally, I never realized the intimacy and subtlety of his pianism until I heard him in auditoriums of moderate dimensions. I can think of no contemporary who, under such conditions, gives us so much of the inner meaning and essential fragrance of the compositions he plays. Dr. Damrosch once said to me that it was a crime that Rachmaninoff had devoted so much of his life to pianism; a man of his genius, he held,

should devote himself exclusively to symphonic composition. But many of us are the richer in experience because of the course he chose.

Rachmaninoff was 67 in April last. It is said that he revealed a sense of absolute pitch in childhood. His genius was discovered by his cousin, the famous pianist Siloti, and by Tchaikowsky. In boyhood he was deeply indebted for advice and encouragement to the latter. As an adolescent he threw himself ardently into the controversies then raging between the "Internationalists" as represented by the Rubinstein and Tchaikowsky, and "Nationalists" like Rimsky-Korsakoff and Borodin, who elected Moussorgsky as their patron saint. His career has been international in a real sense since the Russian revolution of 1917. It is not generally known that in his early twenties he was general manager and conductor of the Grand Theatre in Moscow, and composed several operas, one on the time-honored subject of Francesca da Rimini. His major achievements have been in the realm of symphonic music and he was in his thirties before he adopted the career of a pianist. Today his wrists seem looser, his fingers more flexible, and his touch more elastic than in the past. He has the composer's approach to the works he interprets; he finds secrets other pianists miss—his renderings are full of mysterious evocations. This was the more noteworthy last week because his program was traditional of the type which virtuosi presented when he was a beginner. Time was when every piano recital, as in this case, began with the Bach-Liszt Prelude and Fugue in A minor, or something akin. Then he passed on to another inevitable number, Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," played with indescribable dignity, mystery and fervor. Loveliest of all in singing quality were a Schubert Impromptu, and Liszt's

transcription of "The Trout." Etudes by Chopin and Liszt were played with lambent fire and abandon. Only one piece by himself, a fascinating "Etude-Tableau," was included. An old-fashioned program; but how beautiful and satisfying!

Dorothy Maynor

Once in a generation a voice like that of Dorothy Maynor is given to the world; and even then such a voice is not always allied with such musical temperament and intuitions as this colored soprano reveals. A year ago when she first sang in Massey Hall, it was by her first appearance as soloist in a vast auditorium. Despite the fact that she was trembling with stage-fright, she excited raptures that none present will forget. Last week she returned (again



Dorothy Maynor, sensational negro soprano, who was heard in her only 1940-1941 recital at Massey Hall, Toronto, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19.

under the auspices of the ever-discerning and enterprising Women's Musical Club of Toronto) and a year of experience had brought her confidence and poise. Unique in loveliness as are her tones, it should not be overlooked that she is no mere phenomenon but an artist of sound training. Yet no training could have taught her to produce tones of such exquisite softness and emotional appeal that listeners find tears in their eyes.

It is natural, perhaps, that people should attempt to draw comparisons between Miss Maynor and the great negro contralto, Marian Anderson. They are in reality futile, not only because the voices are entirely different in timbre; but because the two artists differ in temperament. Miss Anderson is only at her best in numbers of tragic suggestion. Miss Maynor is sunny by temperament. There was an opportunity for comparison in Schubert's "Ave Maria" which Miss Anderson sings like a soul in the depths, yearning for consolation; and Miss Maynor as the gentle prayer of an untroubled spirit. The difference of approach is revealed also in negro spirituals. Miss Maynor, though poignant enough in "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" is at her best when she typifies the religious joy of her race, in the Baptistal hymn "Lead Me to the Water," and "Every Time I Feel the Spirit." I am told, by the way, that some religious negroes hold that "Were you there?" heard in all their churches at Easter, should not be sung on the public platform at all.

The entrancing tenderness of Miss Maynor's tones was demonstrated not only in Bach, but in masterpieces of delicate sentiment, Beethoven's "Adeleide" and Schumann's "Du Bist Wie Eine Blume." No singer renders Debussy better than she. Because of the delicacy and tenderness of her style she surpasses any French singer one has heard in his "Air de Lia" and "Beau Soir." Her

lightness and abandon were captivating in Bizet's unfamiliar "Adieu de l'Hotesse Arabe." In the purely lyrical aria of Charpentier, "Depuis le Jour," she was supremely fine. It is a paradox that a negro singer should be probably the finest living exponent of the delicacies of modern French song.

Miss Maynor is not declamatory in style, and Mendelssohn's "Hear Ye Israel," though competently sung, did not show her at her best. She had a magnificent accompanist in the distinguished Russian pianist Arpad Sandor.

News of the Artists

The Canadian pianist, Ellen Ballon of Montreal, scored a triumph in a recent appearance at the Town Hall, New York, where she last played seven years ago. Critics were unanimous in praise of her execution, singing tone, color, imagination and dignity of expression. Miss Ballon as a child was a pupil of the great pianist, Rafael Joseffy. Friends of the latter like the novelist Fanny Hurst attended a reception after the recital; and another literary celebrity present was Edna Ferber.

Reginald Stewart has returned after some weeks successful concertizing in the Canadian and American West. He was received with much enthusiasm on his re-appearance at Winnipeg, where he appeared in joint recital with the brilliant Filipino soprano, Enya Gonzalez, well known in Eastern cities.

A new periodical, *Canadian Music*, has appeared in neat and attractive dress. It is edited and published by the well-known musical writer Christopher Wood, with Godfrey Ridout as assistant. It aims to promote a natural growth in music in their country, particularly in original composition. Its news service is copious and covers all the leading Canadian centres.

Rex Battle, who for two years has been coaching with Moritz and Hedwig Rosenthal, will give his first full-length recital in Toronto for some years at Eaton Auditorium on December 3. He has prepared a program of a most distinguished and exacting order.

The Canadian composer Elise Adela Scott has composed a musical setting for Pauline Johnson's famous lyric "The Song My Paddle Sings." This with another of her songs, "Twilight Shadows," is being sung by the always admirable mezzo-soprano Katherine Hamilton of Vancouver.

The Hambourg Conservatory of Music announces the following new appointments to its staff: Violin, Mischa Poznanski; Piano and Theory, Michael Winesanker; Vocal, Grant Buchanan; Dramatic Art, Dickson Kenwin.

Vernon Barford, veteran Edmonton choirmaster and one of the pioneers of choral music in the West, has composed an air for a song by the Canadian verse writer Virginia Coyne, which is being sung by the eminent Australian baritone, Clement O. Williams, now resident in Vancouver.

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THE FILM PARADE

It Happened At Compiegne

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WORLD WAR II isn't. Heaven knows, a private fight. Anybody can get in. Hollywood has been in it unofficially for some time, using its own method of warfare which is carefully restricted to the demands of entertainment. It is ungrateful perhaps to quarrel with this method when Hollywood's sympathies are so clearly stated. Just the same there were moments in "Arise My Love" when I wished that Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland would do their flirting almost anywhere except against the background of embattled Europe. With the horrors of Coventry still fresh in mind it was hard to see the War as a setting for bright romantic comedy.

The picture opens sombrely enough, with Ray Milland waiting execution in a Fascist prison in Spain. Then in pops Claudette, beautifully curled, in a costly tailleur, and snatches him from the firing squad. The two escape in a stolen plane amid a rattle of bullets and dialogue; for however busy they are kept flirting with death they can't be distracted for a moment from flirting with each other. After that comes Paris, pre-Second-War Paris, with the Spanish rever-

instance, and the stricken faces of the people in Paris listening behind shuttered windows to the marching of German feet through the city. The story ends at Compiegne, at the moment of France's capitulation. The historical event is only suggested

however and I'm afraid Compiegne is likely to go down in some thoughtless minds as the place where Claudette Colbert wanders off by herself and thinks she is hearing voices and when she turns round it isn't voices at all, it's this guy Ray Milland all the time.

Actually "Awake My Love" is an

exceptionally clever picture; clever not only in its dialogue and direction but in its aptitude for seizing historic moments and turning them to romantic account. It's a little too clever, too slick and easy and assured. World War II is still too immediate and monstrous to be sorted out lightheartedly into the agreeable forms of comedy, romance and lovers' partings.

HOLLYWOOD producers to be sure are in a peculiar dilemma. The public is war-obsessed and longs at the same time to escape from the war. The trick of popping an ether cone on the movie-goer's nose the moment he takes his seat and letting him lapse into an agreeable coma

doesn't work very well any more. We are by now so over-stimulated by the furious events in the headlines that we must have at least some reflection of their violence on the screen. We don't want to be harassed or depressed and we mustn't be bored—and we are wonderfully susceptible to boredom these days because the minute we start being bored we are likely to begin thinking about the War. So they are giving us pictures like "North West Mounted Police" and "Night Train to Munich" and "Awake My Love" which manage to combine an exciting violence with a reassuring unreality. Under the circumstances it is hard to think of anything better they could do.

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THOUGH my husband may taunt me with feminine greed
I buy things I don't want
To get things I don't need!

MAY RICHSTONE

erations dying away. The sense of oppressive silliness disappears then and the film takes on the familiar agreeable outlines of Hollywood comedy-romance with plenty of champagne cocktails, expensive clothes and debonair love-making. Then at a given signal the deer in the forest of Compiegne scatter and an American editor (Walter Abel) has a fit World War II starts. After that comes the sinking of the Athena, Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Lowlands, France and finally the surrender at Compiegne.

ALL this background of huge events has been skillfully manipulated to form a suitable setting for Ray Milland's heroics and Claudette Colbert's heartbreak. The result is both exasperating and moving and all the more exasperating when it moves you in spite of yourself. It is impossible to watch that awful panorama of events, even when it is tied to the tail of Hollywood romance, without being excited and wrenched. There are momentary sequences too that have irresistible poignancy and reality: the landing of the Athena survivors, for



Studying the menu at a Communal feeding centre in London where meals are served at six pence each.



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Behind the Sandbags

The author of this vivid description of life in London under the bombs is one of the best known literary men and journalists in England, and has many friends in Canada, having indeed been for some time on the staff of the Canadian Trade Mission in London. He is himself a striking example of the effective democracy of British education, for he began his career as an office-boy at the age of thirteen, and soon became order clerk in a rolling mill at Darlington. He went straight from the order desk to win an Exhibition in Letters at Durham University, and from that time he has been almost continuously writing. He was Director of Publications for the Victory Loan of 1919, and has twice refused the offer of knighthood. The article was written at his home in Harrow-on-the-Hill, one of the loveliest of London suburbs, and was intended for a group of Canadian friends, through one of whom we have been able to arrange for its publication. Editor.

NINE o'clock of the night. Half an hour ago the sirens sounded. Enemy planes are droning overhead beneath the silent stars. Our guns now murmur, now thunder. Soon the sky will be lit with flares and alive with fire. Not a pleasant canopy under which to sit and write!

Last night we had hours on hours of "noisome noise," as a neighbor expresses it; the vultures of death, hungry to devour London, kept coming and going, rising and falling, and plainly could you hear, as now, the thrashing of the wings.

Here we are, Mrs. Walton and I, in my little study turned into a semblance of a dug-out, the window

BY SYDNEY WALTON, C.B.E.

strongly shuttered, heavily sand-bagged; here in our domestic dug-out we dine, sleep, breakfast; here, ensconced in such security as we can contrive, we meditate on apocalyptic events and "the vast folly of man's disobedience to the vision of good."

(Several bombs have just fallen, thud, crash, thud, crash, a satanic rhythm; the house trembles, the agitated air beats on it in billows, the casements creak, the doors rattle. Rather like Macbeth's witches, I think to myself, scampering, scurrying, screeching past on their broomsticks, a wild and weird stampede.)

Imagine us then in our studios trench, listening, waiting wondering. Did you ever see "Journey's End," a play about the last war? Some of the scenes come back to me now; they come back with strange significance and intimacy, no longer remote in Flanders, where the poppies flourish and fade, but here on my study floor. My door opens upon No-Man's-Land, shrapnel falls in my garden, mingles with the honeysuckle, rains down where of late the Madonna lilies stood. Mars, so to speak, has billeted himself on us; he sits in the ingle-nook; not now a distant, dreadful figure striding across the far plains, he's here, thundering within the threshold. That's the difference science has made, serving him; and blessings and bounties, which might have been for the healing of the nations, are herbs of death. War, in a terrific sense, has come home to everyman's bosom and business; even my quiet study is in the front line, as are the habitations of

my neighbors; Harrow, and every other town in this lovely island, is a potential Verdun. We are all soldiers exposed to sudden battle and instant peril; young and old, we must fight the good fight, we must endure hardness, we must suffer and strive. Perhaps the hope of war's extinction lies in the bitter experience of war's intimacy, in the fact that it cannot be sequestered, that all must pass through the valley of the shadow.

London After the Night

(Nearing midnight, and the guns not yet at rest.) Yes, I go into London day by day, seeing each morning the wounds which the invading night has made. Every evening for three weeks or so, and through the long, slow, anxious hours until the twilight preceding the break of day, the invading planes have been dealing out destruction. But the mornings have been sweet, as if the heavens were stooping to heal the hurt. East End, West End, Lambeth Walk, Buckingham Palace, the Old Kent Road, Oxford Street, the squalors and the squares, the slums and the mansions, these have suffered, and the tale of it has gone out to the ends of the earth. The marks of the brute are on our noblest and our commonest masonry; churches, hospitals, shrines, sanctuaries, colleges, temples, they have not been spared in this London which you love, London to which your thoughts are ever homing.

Don't get a false impression; don't allow your love of the great city, love full of fears and forebodings, to exaggerate the damage done. London still stands and lives, a majestic metropolis, lovelier than ever to hearts that love her, an epic of sublime endurance, an exalted city, a city exulting in the ecstasy of being liberty's brave citadel.

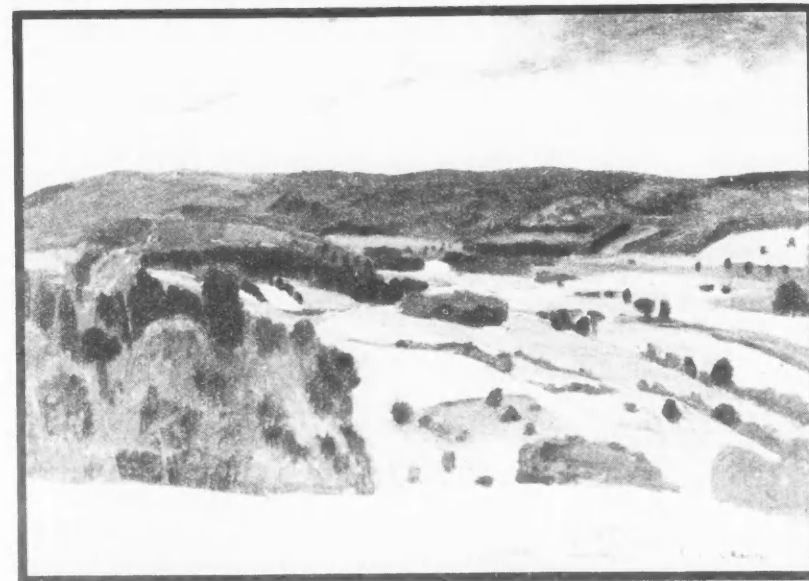
And these Londoners, when peace comes on victorious wing, as come it will, what memorial of praise worthy enough, splendid and superb, shall city and the nation raise to them? Will another Shakespeare arise "to match and marry with immortal melodies of speech the sad splendors of these times"? Every day I mix with people, humble people, who are the very stuff of poetry, the theme for a greater Homer, and I could kiss their feet in adoration. Never in the long ages of the world can there have been such happy heroism; they are unconscious of it, these citizens, and if you sought to decorate them with praise they would deny that they are doing more than their mere duty. The firemen, the ambulance drivers (men and women), the A.R.P. workers (both sexes), the police, the taxmen, the postmen, the roundsmen, workers in shops, offices, factories, the dustmen; it would seem that a glory broke forth from the inner soul of Britain, like fires flaming up from the heart of the earth, and transfigured the whole multitude.

Glory of Democracy

Democracy decadent? The sound of Drake's drum proved that everything Queen Elizabeth experienced in the marvellous fibre of her people is there yet. "I have reigned by your loves," she said. "Yes, sir," spoke the taxman to me the other day, setting me down at my office in the midst of an air-raid, "we still have a destiny." The Prime Minister couldn't have put it better.

Sir Archibald Sinclair was telling us about a boy cyclist in London. That boy had an urgent message to deliver. Twice he was blown off his bike by the blast of bombs, but he got through to his goal.

The girls in my office are heroines; night after night in London they've been through the worst that Dante describes, and yet, smiling, they greet the morn. So, among us, there's a sense of exhilaration and of pride and of high resolve; invisible allies, magnificent agonies, and achievements in the past whenever man fought for his soul, these fight for us. If we know as we do, what it means to be thrust into the burning fiery furnace, we begin to know that



Goodridge Roberts, for three years Resident Artist at Queen's University, and now Director of the Evening School and teacher of painting at the Montreal Art Association, has been striking out a new line in Canadian landscape, of which this is an interesting recent example.

there's one like unto the Son of Man standing beside us.

Past midnight, and there's a lull. Perhaps, if I take to my couch I may get some sleep. All that the poets have said about sleep comes into my mind at this hour; won't it be wonderful when we can enjoy care-free sleep again? "Between the days He flings the darkness and the dews"; but Goering, like Macbeth, hath murdered sleep for the time being. Before I make ready to snatch some fitful rest I must tell you about the portrait my friend, Frank Salisbury, painted.

The Airman's Portrait

A young airman wrote a letter to his mother to be sent to her if he should fail to return from his high adventure. He did not come back. When the letter was opened it was "sacramental Scripture," tender, wistful, beautiful. It was published in *The Times*. Frank Salisbury read it, got into touch with the mother, asked if he might paint the son's portrait as his gift of dedicated tribute. With the mother's help—she told the colors which distinguished her human flower—the portrait was painted, and the blue of the R.A.F. uniform seemed to bestow a heavenly hue.

One Sunday afternoon Mrs. Walton and I went to take tea with Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury at their lovely home on Hampstead Heath. In the studio was the portrait; the studio became to us a chapel; we could have worshipped. I arranged that Sir Archibald Sinclair should see the portrait, and a few days ago, with fitting and wondrous words, he unveiled it in the presence of a great company. We stood hushed, as in a holy place, giving thanks for the valors of our Air

Force, the portrait seeming to be not the portrait of one but of the many, the whole springtime of our youth, the April of our fairest sons.

And now to my couch at last. Suddenly the impulse comes to me to reach for "A Tale of Two Cities." I want to turn to those pages in which Sydney Carton wanders in the night streets of Paris, "the city dominated by the axe"; "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die." Now that the streets were quiet, and the night wore on, the words were in the echoes of his feet, and were in the air. . . . The night wore out . . . the day came coldly, looking like a dead face out of the sky. Then, the night, with the moon and the stars, turned pale and died, and for a little while it seemed as if Creation were delivered over to Death's dominion. But the glorious sun, rising, seemed to strike those words, that burden of the night, straight and warm to his heart in its long bright rays. And looking along them, with reverently shaded eyes, a bridge of light appeared to span the air between him and the sun, while the river sparkled under it."

That passage in Charles Dickens is a glorious pillow on which to rest the mind. "There's a budding morn'row in midnight." Easter shall come, Christ the Resurrection and the Life, shall shine upon this Europe; and in the might and majesty of that sunrise, sorrow and sighing shall flee away, and all shackles shall fall.

Postscript: Tynker, my little Border terrier, doesn't seem to mind the noise of planes and guns; he's more interested in the buzzing of a blue bottle which is in the room!

ART AND ARTISTS

Old Masters Draw Record Gate

BY GRAHAM McINNES

EACH fall we say to ourselves, "If only we could make this color last the winter through." We religiously travel the countryside gathering leaves. We put them in the pants presser; we sleep on them; we dip their stems in a solution of glycerine and water. But somehow, despite our ingenuity, the experiments don't succeed, and we end up with something brittle and brown. This problem has bothered the painter E. Conyers Barker, as it has bothered us all. But Mr. Barker has done something about it. At his studio, 34 Pile Street, Toronto, Mr. Barker now has all the fall leaves successfully preserved. He does the leaves singly and frames each one with an appropriate tonal background. You may prefer branches of color to a single leaf; but here at least is a new and interesting method of holding color for many winters. Mr. Barker also has on view a small exhibition of his water colors and oils, leaves and paintings can be seen there from now until Christmas.

THIS year's showing of Little Pictures by the O.S.A. is remarkable for two things. First, instead of the usual "quota quickies" for rapid disposal in the Christmas season, we have a fine little show, carefully pruned. Second, the painters have patriotically donated one half of their sales to the Canadian Red Cross. The exhibition, therefore, is doubly worth a visit. My own eye was caught by Rody Courtice's awesome study of grasshoppers, Bertram Brooker's suave still life, Leonard Brooks' subtle rendering of a snowy day in downtown Toronto. The Quebec landscapes of George Pepper and Henri Masson, sober or lively, the Ontario landscapes of Charles Comfort, clear and antiseptic, are all good.

As the big old master show continues to draw a record gate at the Art Gallery of Toronto, visitors are bound to notice and admire the two

re-arranged Canadian rooms. Thomson's "West Wind" and Lawren Harris' "Swamp" together occupy a single wall and afford a remarkable contrast. In the Thomson, there is the lyric sweep of the open North; the wind, fair and free, singing through the harp of the tree. In the Harris we have the baleful side of the North. Man is an intruder in the deep and mysterious fastnesses of this black swamp; the afterglow that tinges the tall conifers is beautifully sinister. This, of course, is the personal reaction of one who was not Canadian born and bred. Those who love the North may find Harris' picture (loaned by Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Tovell) the reverse of sinister. But, however you look at it, it is a very fine painting. There are also two fine Emily Carrs, the richly satisfying barns of A. Y. Jackson, and Isabel McLaughlin's "Grey Ghosts of Algonquin," still her finest picture.

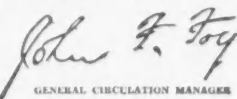
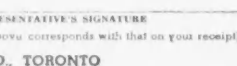
ERIC GILL is dead. He was only 58, and somehow he seemed due perhaps to his monkish surroundings, and the medieval flavor of his work to be one of those timeless people who would still be quietly producing at eighty. His best known work here is, I suppose, the exquisite little crucifixion in the chapel at Hart House, University of Toronto. It combines, perfectly, Gothic emotion and line with modern simplicity and sobriety. A more widely known, because more widely circulated, memorial to his unique talent can be seen in the current issue of British stamps, in the design of which he collaborated with Edmund Dulac. It is a perfect piece of fine craftsmanship and good taste. Who designs our stamps? Not artists. In our stamps, a lifeless face stares stonily out, framed by a mass of gingerbread. If you don't believe me, compare our stamps with the next letter you get from the Old Country; you'll be quite surprised.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Cooking School -- Circa 1892

BY ANNE MERRILL

AWAY back in the Gay Nineties a Toronto lady with a goodly share of social intelligence and flair for gracious living—the late Mrs. Edmund Gunther—felt that the selection of proper foods, and the method of their preparation, was of great importance in preserving the well being of family life and keeping its individual elements in good humor. She didn't see why so important a branch of domestic life as cookery should be left entirely to the judgment of professional chefs.

So she began talking things over with her delightfully informal groups around the fireside, and set in motion an idea out of which grew a Cooking School for Brides—the first ever established in Toronto. Three of the charter members of the school's original class are living in Toronto today, and need no introduction other than a mention of their names.

They were brides then—in order to be eligible for that cooking school Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw, a daughter of the Mrs. Gunther who founded the school in 1892. Mrs. Robert Rennie (wife of Major-General Rennie) and her sister, Mrs. R. C. Le Vesconte.

Classes were held three mornings a week in the basement of the old Y.W.C.A. building on Elm Street. Mr. Gunther wisely realized that if society leaders modernly termed "socialites" would set the ball rolling, the idea would catch on and soon everybody would be thinking it smart to know how to cook!

This lady, whose fine old house on Poplar Plains Road was well named "Bellevue", will be remembered by her contemporaries as the chatelaine of a home of charming hospitality, from whose centre radiated many philanthropic activities. Mrs. Gunther was a leading spirit in a revival of the domestic arts.

The suggestion of a Cooking School for Brides was immediately accepted by Society of Toronto, and it no longer was considered fashionable for a girl of the period to boast that she did not know how to boil an egg. Classes became a part of social activities and Mrs. Laidlaw, who early qualified for a place as pupil-teacher in the school that her mother had founded, today still treasures her diploma bearing the date of May, 1893.

Mrs. Laidlaw relates an amusing incident which occurred at one of those earliest classes. At the close of a morning session the instructress of cooking they had engaged an expert teacher announced that on the following Tuesday she would demonstrate for the benefit of the brides the preparation and cooking of one particular thing to be selected by the members themselves.

Then we were bidden to imagine the laughter rippling through the class of brides next forenoon when every one of the dozen or more students—ambitious young newlyweds—arrived in the class room with a chicken under her arm!

But Definitely

One of the first things they were taught was the exact amount of food necessary to "feed the brute." One should know definitely what was required and not be obliged to depend on the butcher's guess though butchers may prove helpful as a later incident shows.

When the cutter of meats queried: "What for you today, Madam?" Madam was taught not to reply nonchalantly, "Oh, just enough tenderloin for two, thank you!"

And we heard of a bright little Junior Leaguer of this era (we hope the League will not be irate at the telling of this story, for after all it may have been pure fabrication). But our deb, eager to be helpful to her mother who was entertaining at luncheon, took it upon herself to draw into the curb in front of the family butcher and order a dozen pairs of sweetbreads.

The butcher gasped.

"Is your mother giving a large luncheon?" he questioned politely.

"Oh no," was the naive reply. "Only for six."

They Were Trenchermen

The Toronto Cooking School for Brides was started in the days of lengthy dinners and doughty trenchermen, when twelve courses was not unusual in the more prosperous menages. Mrs. Laidlaw reeled off a dizzy list of dinner items:

First, there was the hors d'oeuvres,

then oysters on the half shell; soup—white and brown—you could have your choice; a fish course—salmon perhaps, with fish sauce, or a white fish with lobster sauce; then a brown entree; then game followed by rum punch (the writer begins to have that distended feeling just setting down these items!) Next a white entree—such as "swans" in aspic—not really swans here though they used to have them a century ago in England—but a sort of jelly moulded in the shape of a bird; then a roast, and next a "little" salad—beetroot perhaps.

And on she went gaily through to the "sweet" course—a hot pudding, then a frozen pudding; next, cheese straws or a soufflé; fruit, nuts and raisins, and afterwards coffee.

Wines were interspersed according to Hoyle (or his substitute) and at 10.30 or 11 o'clock after your carriage was ordered perhaps it was smart enough to be called an "equipage" to take you home, providing you were able to navigate, madeira wine or a dry sherry was generally served to you in the hall on taking

(Continued on page 32)

6 ways to make leftovers into company dishes



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1 NEVER-FAIL CHICKEN SOUFFLÉ—Blend 1/4 lbs. butter and flour. When bubbling, add 1 cup Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup*. Stir till thickened. Add a 26-oz. tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti, 1 cup finely diced leftover chicken (or ham), 2 egg yolks well beaten. Fold in 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Bake 40 min. (375°F.). *Slightly thicken remaining soup for sauce.



2 HOLIDAY SPAGHETTI CASSEROLES—Combine 1 cup diced cooked turkey, or chicken, 1 cup cooked peas, one or two 16-oz. tins of Heinz Cooked Macaroni—mixing lightly. Place in one large casserole, or in individual casseroles. Sprinkle with finely crushed rice flakes. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 20 minutes.



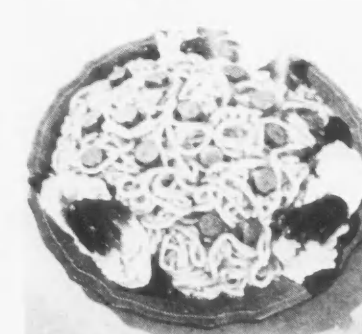
3 SPAGHETTI MEAT PIE—Brown 2 cups leftover roast pork, veal or beef. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour into casserole a 26-oz. tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti, making deep depression in center to be filled with meat. Sprinkle with toasted bread crumbs, Canadian cheese. Bake 25 minutes (375°F.).



4 SALISBURY CASSEROLE—Crumble leftover meat loaf or cooked meat balls into bottom of buttered baking dish. Brown 1/2 cup chopped onion in 5 tablespoons Heinz Olive Oil. Add to 1 tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti and pour over meat. Sprinkle with grated cheese and crumbs. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven (350°F.).



5 SPAGHETTI BOHEMIENNE—Slice 1/2 pound mushrooms, fresh or canned, sauté in 2 tablespoons butter. Add 1 cup boiled ham or tongue, 1 small onion, 1 green pepper—all diced. Cook till slightly browned. Add a 26-oz. tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti. Heat thoroughly. Serve on platter garnished with parsley and Ripe Olives.



6 RITZ-CARLTON PLATTER—Slice 4 boiled frankfurters into thin slices. Brown with 1 chopped onion in 2 tablespoons butter. Push to one side of pan. Heat in other side a 26-oz. tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti. Place spaghetti in centre of chop plate. Dot meat over top. Garnish with Sweet Pickle.

CONCERNING FOOD

Going! Going! Gone!

BY JANET MARCH

ONCE St. Andrew's day is past we are in for it. November is that middle month between autumn and winter and its days move at a respectable and moderate pace, but when December sticks its head up

over the edge of the calendar time flies. Everything threatens us. Shop windows and advertisements scream at us telling us about the few remaining shopping days, the post office tells about the last possible time

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to post and reach Aunt Sadie who now lives down with the Fifth Columnists in Mexico.

Life takes on the pattern of an auction sale — "Ladies and gentlemen, I have here sixteen fine nine-hour shopping days which must be sold before the 25th of December. Sixteen I said! What a bargain! Step right up, you need them all! What do sore feet and crowds matter, they are yours if you act at once! Going to the gentleman in the red suit with the white beard at the back of the room! He knows what to do with them! Going! Going! Gone!"

People are always asking you questions round Christmas time.

"Did you get your parcels off to England?"

"Do they need tea or coffee most?"

"Have you taken the children to see Santa Claus?"

"Are you sending Christmas cards this year?"

"Will the Germans bomb on Christmas day?"

Just say "yes" to everything and move firmly off. At least you don't ask yourself questions. You don't need to because you just know that always every year with monotonous regularity you have left undone the things which you ought to have done. Add to your usual Christmas inadequacies the 1940 brand of war with hours of Red Cross and canteen work in its wake, and then you will probably go expensively and grandly into the very best grocers in town and order a tinned plum pudding and prepared mince meat. There's one Christmas chore done in five minutes and isn't it patriotic to buy those simply grand English plum puddings? Helping England out with her exports is a fine thing to do, a very fine thing indeed your family will say as the pudding arrives blazing on Christmas day.

In the meantime we housekeepers must roll our eyes towards Christmas and lay in our stocks little by little when we have a spare moment, but day in and day out we must feed our families. "Oh for another animal!" cries the shopper looking at beef, lamb, pork and veal, all of which impossibly seem to have appeared on her table yesterday. This is the time to go experimenting with meat dishes.

Beef Stroganoff

Take thinnish wing steaks of beef and trim them. Beat them flat with a meat cleaver, or have your butcher do this for you. Then cut the meat in thin strips. Slice a large Spanish onion and peel and chop some mushrooms and sauté them in bacon grease. When these are cooked put them to keep warm and sauté the meat. Then when it is cooked, which won't take long as the steaks shouldn't be thick, add the onion and mushrooms and half a cup of sour cream — the Russians dote on this — and a little French Mustard and serve.

Turkish Mutton

While we are talking about the more distant bits of Europe we might as well try out a Turkish dish.

- 2 pounds of lean mutton
- 1/4 pound of rice
- 4 onions
- Vinegar
- Peppercorns
- Red Pepper — chopped
- Raisins
- 1/2 cucumber
- Salt

2 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of butter.
Soak the mutton in vinegar over night — it must be cut up in smallish pieces. Then put the meat in a pan with the peppercorns and onions halved, and salt and the rice. Cover and cook over boiling water till the rice and meat are tender. Make a sauce with two tablespoons of butter and two of flour, salt, pepper and some of the water the rice was cooked in. Add to this one dessert-spoonful of vinegar, a few raisins and a cucumber which has been sliced and fried till brown. Pour this over the meat, mushrooms and onions and serve.

Curry is a dish that seems to get forgotten in some households and then suddenly you remember it with brand new enthusiasm. No curry

recipe is made as it stands. First investigate your refrigerator, for all the scraps of meat and vegetables go in, and so does the left over apple-sauce and the little bit of apricot jam and the couple of stalks of celery chopped up. Curry is the cook's creation and she must stir and taste and season, adding brown sugar if it is too sour, or lemon juice if it's too sweet. Here is a recipe for

East African Curry

Take a pound of onions and cut them up small and fry them in olive oil until they are well browned. When they are brown add a little more oil and a heaping teaspoonful of the best curry powder you can get. Turn the flame low and let this simmer for about five minutes as the whole idea of this method is to cook the curry powder. Then take 1 1/2 pounds of lamb, or beef, cut it up small and add it to the curry. Stir well over a moderate heat. If the sauce gets too thick you may have to add a little hot water, or soup stock. While the meat is cooking get the spices ready. Take half a green pepper, 1 teaspoon of sage, 1/4 teaspoon each of powdered clove and ginger, a green apple chopped, 1/2 cup of fresh shredded coconut and a small hot red pepper. Mix all these together and put them in the pan with the meat and let it all simmer for about an hour and a half. If necessary add a little soup stock. Serve with rice and Major Grey's chutney.

Just to get back to Christmas here is a genuine old March family recipe for spiced beef. Even if you don't feel you can handle it this year, here's how our grandmothers did it. Take 25 pounds of beef well hung and tender. Wash and wipe, and rub into it 1/2 pound of coarse brown sugar. Leave for one day. Mix together 2 ounces of saltpetre, 1 ounce of ground mace, 1 ounce of black pepper, 1/2 ounce of ground cloves, 1 small nutmeg, 1/2 ounce of cayenne. Rub these mixed spices in well each day turning your meat, for about six weeks. Wash lightly off and bake slowly. Now don't ask me where you keep the 25 pounds of beef while you are rubbing it daily with spices because I don't know, but from the date of the recipe I would be pretty sure not in an ice box. They probably had the meat hanging in a cool larder. All I do know is that I remember when little, eating thin delicious slivers of it all through the Christmas season.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Rolph announce the engagement of their daughter Margaret to Major Edward R. Pettit, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, son of Colonel and Mrs. Pettit of Castle Weir, Herefordshire, England. The marriage to take place in England, December 4th.

THE LONDON LETTER

Britain's New Purchase Tax Clamps Down

BY P. O'D.

October 21, 1940

(delayed in transit by war conditions)

THE new Purchase Tax goes into force to-day—that is, it does and it doesn't. If you ask the dealer to get something for you, you will have to pay the new duties. If the goods are already in his shop, they should be sold at the old price—and probably will be for a while.

The basic idea of the new tax is that it is levied on the wholesale price. The dealer has to pay it when he purchases new stock; and naturally he will pass it on to his customers. But once the new stock gets mixed up with the old, there will be a great temptation to sell it all at the new and higher price—unless the dealer is a very, very honest man indeed.

Efforts are of course being made to protect the public against profiteering. There are heavy penalties, and throughout the country there are branch offices of the Committee for Price Regulation. If you think you are being done in the eye, all you have to do is to rush off and tell your sad story to the nearest one—only of course you won't.

You will probably decide that it is too much trouble, that it isn't worth it, and that in any case the dealer will probably be able to wriggle out of it. Besides, you are likely to be so glad to get the goods at all, that you will pay through the nose without any more than a protesting sneeze or two.

As a matter of fact, the public should be able to do a bit of wangling on its own—such sections of the public as are not inspired by a high sense of patriotic duty. Children's clothes, for instance, are exempt. But who is to say what does or what does not come under that heading? Bibs and rompers I grant you—no grown-up is likely to go toddling about in those. But there are any number of schoolboys who are as big as their fathers, or bigger.

What is to prevent the old man buying the clothes for son, and then taking them away from him? The same applies to mother and daughter. Really nice people wouldn't, I know, but—well, I am expecting to see a lot of very juvenile garments on parents in the near future.

The Government, however, is very hopeful about it all. The Chancellor expects no less than £110,000,000 out of the new tax in a full year—which once upon a time would have been regarded as an awful lot of money. But not now, not when national finance is conducted in terms of billions.

WITH regard to all these varied and heavy burdens of special taxation, I have often asked myself what really is the duty of the true patriot. Should he dash out and purchase everything he can afford—or can't thereby giving the Government a handsome rake-off? Or should he deny himself everything that he can possibly do without, and put the money he saves into Defence Bonds or some such national fund? "Oh, Defence Bonds, by all means!" the earnest reader may say. So do the eminent persons who exhort us almost daily over the wireless to buy as many of them as we can find money for. Certainly Defence Bonds have a very patriotic sound. There are even people who have loaned their money to the Government without any interest at all—which seems nobler still. But is it so very noble? Let us get down to actual figures.

The man who loans £100 to the Government without interest is giving up £3, less what the tax-collector would take out of it—say thirty shillings a year. And he expects some day to get his £100 back. But the man who spends the same amount on booze, as SATURDAY NIGHT itself pointed out recently, is giving the Government more than £70 out of it, with no chance of ever getting anything back at all.

And yet the first fellow is regarded as an ardent and unselfish patriot—and probably so regards himself—while the latter is considered a

murderer. "francs-tireurs" is the more polite name for it—and have claimed the right to shoot them down without mercy when captured. But then the Nazis never hesitate to shoot down anyone they can, whatever the circumstances, so the threat makes no one's blood run any colder than before. It is merely a further argument against surrender.

At the same time, the Government is determined that the Home Guard should be a properly equipped and organized military force. "as much a part of the armed forces of the Crown as the Grenadier Guards," the Prime Minister told us the other day. Naturally this is a very big job. There are something like 1,700,000 of us, all to get uniforms and tin hats and rifles, and all to be given some sort of training.

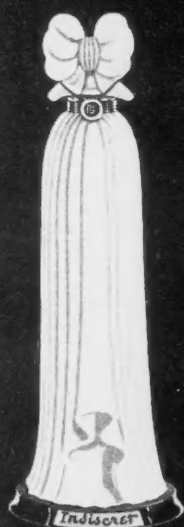
Already amazing progress has been made in the matter of equipment. It is true that quite a lot of us are armed with shot-guns, and that those who have rifles are carrying Ross, Springfield, Enfield—even

Mausers perhaps in some places. But the great thing is that the rifles really are coming along. So are the uniforms.

In fact, civilian attire on parade is now being very sternly frowned upon, though there are still a few unfortunates unable to get fitted—fellows with perfectly normal figures, I suppose, for whom obviously army uniforms were never designed. So far as I can make out, the uniforms have most of them been modelled on the lines of the Piltown Man. Nevertheless, when the local platoon now meets for a bit of drilling or target-practice, the members do look rather more like soldiers, and rather less like a gathering of the local peasantry engaged in a rabbit-drive.

The training seems likely to be the real difficulty. But that too the Government is taking seriously in hand. Last week a central training school was opened on a big estate not far from London—shush, you mustn't ask where!—at which Home Guard commanders and section leaders from all over the country will be given an intensive course in static defence and guerilla warfare, scouting and stalking and sniping and all that jolly sort of thing. So now Hitler knows what sort of reception is being prepared for him, if he should ever really pay us that long-promised visit.

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LUCIEN LELONG

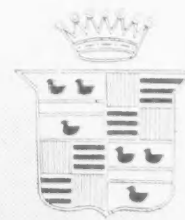
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I KNOW you are interested in the various jobs women are doing here in conjunction with the war. You have probably heard a lot about women wardens and firemen and ambulance-drivers, and women in khaki and Air-Force blue uniforms, and women who look after evacuees and nurse the injured. Here is something else they are doing; helping to make a record of the war for posterity in the form of paintings.

Right now the first exhibition of war paintings is being held in the National Gallery, here in London. These are the first-fruits of a Government scheme under which the leading artists of this country are commissioned to paint war scenes of every kind, so that a record in art, not only in photographs, will remain for future generations, and so that

Painting the Battle of Britain

BY ELPETH HUXLEY

we ourselves can see how the strange scenes now staged on this Island appear to the artists among us.

Some of our very best painters have been busy on the job. Paul Nash, Muirhead Bone, Francis Dodd, R. G. Eves. One artist came through the Dunkirk retreat and got his drawings out. Stanley Spencer has been in the ship-building yards, making a record of the birth of destroyers and merchantmen. Paul Nash has completed a very striking series of water-colors of crashed German aircraft in various parts of this country. Others have been depicting all branches of civil defence.

Several women have been chosen to paint scenes from the Battle of Britain. The most famous is Dame Laura Knight, who is at work on a portrait (among other things) of a young member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force who was recently awarded a medal for gallantry. Her name is Acting Section Leader Joan Pearson, and she won her decoration for rescuing an airman from a burning plane. One of the "finds" of the show is a young woman artist called Evelyn Dunbar, who has been painting ARP workers—men and

women donning their strange anti-gas uniforms, which make them look like some new species of giant insect; fire-fighters; and so on.

One of the best-known women artists, Ethel Gabain, has been concentrating on scenes with children in them—those tense, dramatic scenes on station platforms when the first wave of London children was evacuated to the country, and then scenes in the country after they arrived. She has completed a series of lithographs which she hopes will be published in book form.

"It has been a fascinating project," she told me. "I spent several

days sketching at the big London stations, when the children were going off. Then I followed them to the country and sketched the cottage people who took them in, and the children playing in the fields. I spent some days watching one of the most interesting experiments in England—the evacuation scheme organized by Lady Esher, at Wellington Park."

Fish and Chips Ban

Lady Esher is an American. She decided to turn her beautiful country home, in its fine setting of lawns and trees and magnificent gardens, into a nursery home for poor London children up to five years old. Everything was done to transform the great house into a perfect children's home. Trained nurses were put in charge. The children, from slum homes, were taken in hand on arrival, thoroughly cleaned, and put into blue-and-white checked rompers and dresses. They had to be taught from the beginning: to eat at regular times, to learn clean habits, to play with toys, to go to bed at a sensible time, to eat good food instead of the fish-and-chips and sickly sweets they had been accustomed to.

And when the mothers came down to see them, they complained that the children were being starved! (Of course, they were as plump as plums and looked twenty times as healthy). When Lady Esher got to the bottom of it, she found that the mothers were upset because the children were put to sleep from six to seven o'clock until the next morning. At home, they had been given a snack at intervals through the night. But finally the rosy cheeks and obvious health of the children convinced the mothers that Lady Esher's way was the best.

Debs On Assembly Line

Other of my women acquaintances have gone further afield. One is now in an industrial section of London in spite of the bombs—taking an engineering course, which will fit her for a skilled job in a munitions factory when she's through. Another joined the Women's Mechanical Transport Corps and, after a rigorous training, went out to East Africa with a hundred others to drive ambulances for the south African troops up on the Ethiopian border. A third is an ambulance driver in London's A.R.P. service. She goes on duty every night, "stands by" in her tin hat and dark blue uniform of slacks and greatcoat until the order comes through, and then off she goes through the blacked-out streets with an air raid in progress, to pick up the injured as soon as the bombs have done their murderous work and rush them to a hospital, often with bombs still crumpling all around, and a hail of shrapnel falling in the streets.

Then there's another who's in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, working in the cypher room coding and decoding messages, and a girl in the ATS, the women's branch of the Army, who's a clerk at the headquarters of the Southern Command. . . . Another debutante who last year was thinking of dances and parties who's now working in a secret munitions factory in the country, eight long hours at the bench making a small bit of a shell or a machine or something.

Cooking School

(Continued from page 29)

your departure, somewhat after the manner of a stirrup-cup.

The less cumbersome and simpler etiquette of a well-arranged dinner of later years has been due, Mrs. Laidlaw believes, to the same influence of the late King Edward the Seventh who did not hesitate to "disapprove" of the over-elaborate feeding that Society was indulging in, with its attendant expensive and rather foolish display. And the Great War swept away the remaining tendency to extravagance in the serving of food.

At those many-coursed dinner parties it was considered good form to leave something on your plate, always, after every course, and the waste was undoubtedly tremendous.

Today one sees hardly enough left on any guest's plate to satisfy the pet dog—or an alley cat!

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2. Quartette for the perfect beauty ritual. Refreshing Apple Blossom Cologne, Powder with Puff, Bath Soap and an Atomizer 3.50
3. Nestling attractively in the gay Christmas box . . . a bottle of Apple Blossom Cologne and a shaker box of the powder (small sizes) . . . 1.25
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5. A combination she'll love . . . a shaker of fragrant Apple Blossom Body Powder and generous bottle of Cologne with Atomizer . . . 2.25
6. Stowaway kit with eight Helena Rubinstein preparations, envelope for tissues, comb, big mirror, and room for other little necessities, black or brown 12.50
7. An entrancing bath set of Bath Oil, Body Powder, Cologne (small sizes) and Complexion Soap all in the winning Apple Blossom fragrance in a Christmas box 2.35
8. A most engaging little gift, full of charm. A bottle of Apple Blossom Cologne and a box of Apple Blossom Powder. The set 1.75
9. Light, dreamy Slumber Song fragrance for your pillow. In two dram bottle, 2.25. In angel design bottle in domed box 5.00
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"THE BACK PAGE"

Whither, O Ship

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

SHE was painted yellow on top and brown underneath; above, her yellow mast touched heaven, below a film of water slipped like quicksilver between her ribs. Getting into her was almost as desperate an undertaking as getting out. She contained only the bailing tin and sponge and a paddle with two long cracks in its blade. Yet even before they jumped down into her, she seemed crowded. The centerboard stood up like a green fin, ropes twisted everywhere.

Only Douglas knew what to do. He attached the rudder blade and its long wooden handle, pulled a line and up flapped and rattled the great white sheet, its lower half springing taut, its upper corner hanging loose. Another line and the final angle rose in a clear white point. He fastened the lines and turned toward the dock.

Douglas was the skipper. They had got the second-hand dinghy for his sake, wanting something that would impose a discipline not parental. He had learned to manage it from reading books and from odd scraps of advice. They all obeyed him except Sport, who leaped first into the boat.

"Robert, get in!" Robert jumped down and hurried forward to his place on the right of the centerboard. "All right, Marian. Don't fall this time." Marian scrambled after Robert.

"Now, mother. Let go the rope and jump." She stood flattered and frightened, watching Douglas's legs as he hung over the forward deck loosening the rope from the stake they had planted in an underwater cairn of stones.

"Why don't you let her go?" he shouted. She was a seaman now and not his mother. She jerked the line loose and jumped awkwardly, her canvas shoes gripping the narrow deck. What a relief it was to be safely on board! She took her seat on the decking, her knees cocked uncomfortably over the gunwale. Douglas was pushing on the dock with his paddle.

"Robert, let down your centerboard."

One instant the sail hung from its mast, a great right-angle of rope-studded, rope-bound canvas. The next it stiffened, filled, took on authority. The boat had been theirs. Now they and the boat were the sail's. The light, wavering movement of the keel was suddenly a swift, forward thrusting. White water boiled back from the pushing prow and at the stern a trail of bubbles curved on the spreading green wash.

"Look at her go!" Douglas cried. "Boy, look at her! You kids move forward."

The two children sat high, laughing down at their mother. She clutched the gunwale, her knees pressed to her chest, waves nibbling at the seat of her slacks.

"I came to this too late," she thought. "Oh, that's better."

THE keel righted suddenly. Robert fell to his regular task. He pulled a well-scraped peanut-butter jar from under the decking and held it under water, mouth down, where it churned a little wake of its own. Then he let go and watched its diagonal fall through the clear green water.

"Here comes a gust. Look out." The softly riding keel dove forward. Douglas sprang over to the children's high-tilted side. In one hand he held the line from the sail, in the other the rudder handle. His jersey pressed flat across his chest, his hair winged back, he began to laugh.

There was no sensation as fine as this, his mother thought, feeling the wind ripple her blouse. She felt her face cleave the wind as the bow cleaved the water. Actual flying had about it an oppressive noise of machinery. Here there was no sound but the flow of wind and there was the exhilarating push against pushing water. Her mind sang the two

most glorious lines in all poetry.

"Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,
Leaning across the bosom of the enchanted west—"

Above her head the sail tightened and pulled. A launch passed, engine throbbing. She waved, full-armed. This was the oldest, the most universal, the most economical of all craft. The wind of heaven was all their fuel, white cotton their only instrument.

"Look at her pull," Douglas cried. "Whither, O splendid ship!
"We're nearly there."

The exciting joy of the sail gave way to the exciting terror of arrival. Green rocks hovered below the keel in the little bay of their picnic island. Each had a burden—bathing suit, blueberry pail and must jump from the tiny stern deck to the sharply canted rock.

"Remember the time mother fell in?" the children laughed.

MEMORY tensed her knees. Then with a clatter of her pail she lay sprawled on the rock and laughed, relieved, with the rest. She looked back at the chopping green water over which they had come. Dearly as she loved the motion of the dinghy, she was landlubber enough to welcome again the rough grip of the rock.

When they emerged, late in the afternoon, from the cover of the trees with full berry pails, Douglas gave an annoyed shout.

"The wind's changed and it's going down. Why didn't you tell us it was late?"

"I didn't know it was," his mother apologized. "My watch hasn't run since I dropped the flashlight on it."
"We've got to get out quick. Come on!"

His mother snatched the wet bathing suits spread on the rocks and handed berry pails over the stern. She had no time to be afraid now. From the rough warmth of rock she jumped boldly onto the quivering little deck and scrambled over the children while the sail thundered up and the centerboard crunched down. Sport felt the steadiness of the scarcely moving keel and took his favorite place on the forward deck.

"Wind's down the bay," Douglas groaned. "We'll have to tack."

They crouched as the boom swung over. The mother settled her shoulders as it came to rest above her head. She would see nothing for the next twenty minutes but water running deep between the ribs, Douglas's brown bare feet, Marian's and Robert's restless tennis slippers and the roll of bathing suits. Her neck ached already. She glanced at the skipper but he stared sternly back. "We have to have discipline," he had told her the day before when she protested because the sail came down on her head. Before they went about from the first long tack, Robert and Marian were squealing and pushing each other in an excess of boredom.

"Look here," the skipper called sharply. "We've taken in a lot of water. You start to bail, Marian." "You sit off of me," she whined at Robert. "You let me alone. You got the whole side to sit on."

"Marian! Bail!" She dropped onto the planking and flattened her sponge upon a shining pool. Robert's foot swung just past her head. Douglas tossed him a wad of rag.

"Robert, you scrub the deck. It's all streaked."

IN THIS second tack, the boom stood over the children's side and their mother straightened her shoulders and looked across the level peach-colored water at the apricot sky. Between them loomed the black hill flowering in one white cottage. It drew no nearer. She was hungry and her knees ached.

at EATON'S



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"We aren't moving," she ventured at last. "We're standing perfectly still."

Douglas pointed reproachfully to a minute wake, like a trailing white thread.

"There comes a launch!" Its black nose reared menacingly, the bone white in its teeth. Its roar filled the bay.

"Sail boats have right of way," he answered calmly. The launch veered, flying on. She watched it sullenly.

"This is seven tins I've emptied," Marian complained. "I'm tired."

"There's more water. Empty three more and you'll have ten."

Her son's voice had a cajoling note that she recognized. At that moment he cried, "Get ready to go about," and the boom settled inexorably above her shoulders. Looking back she was dismayed to see the picnic island almost as close as when they left it.

"We might as well go ashore and pick some more blueberries," she said sourly.

GODIVA AND HITLER

THROUGH the streets of Coventry, Godiva, who was fair to see, Rode in naked chastity.

Far back in days of old, By her sacrificial shame, That Lady won immortal fame, And all the world reveres her name, When'er her tale is told.

Through the streets of Coventry, Hitler, who is foul to see, Scattered death and misery, Sought to smash the liberty

Godiva won of old, By his bloody deed of shame, Hitler has won infernal fame, And all the world will curse his name, When he lies stark and cold!

J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

His voice had an unboyishly kindly, diverting tone. "We'll get farther on this tack. Here comes the mud boat."

His mother poked up her head and saw a square, flat-bottomed craft churning majestically toward them. The Misses Graham sat close together under a striped umbrella with the piled shopping basket at their feet. The churning subsided, the broad prow hesitated. There was no need to try to halt the dinghy.

"My dear, aren't you afraid to go out in that thing?" Miss Graham cried shrilly. "Just you and the children? Have you got life preservers?"

"They were wet so we left them on the dock."

"You shouldn't be without them a minute. Suppose a storm came up!"

"My dear," called the other Miss Graham, "we want you for tea tomorrow. We'll come to your dock—"

"Oh thank you, but we'll sail over. The children can pick blueberries. We'd love—"

The dinghy had been moving after all. It had slipped imperceptibly past the broad stern. The Misses Graham waved and retreated, looking as they moved levelly over the level water, as sedate as though they were walking down their village street.

"That was a gam," Douglas said triumphantly. His mother's face lighted.

"Moby Dick! I remember."

BUT after the gam nothing happened. The boat stood steady as a house and though its motion was unobservable, it moved in long narrow tracks across the bay, across and across. Robert and Marian sank into amiable lethargy but their mother grew steadily more irritable. The bright water grayed with twilight; she thought of the fire to make, supper to get, the children's bedtime

(Continued on Page 44)



Keep on sending him
BOVRIL
A FINE 'LIFTER-UPPER'

AIRMEN OF EMPIRE

FLY on, fly on in flaming wrath,
To strike the godless tyrant down,
To drive the foe from Freedom's path
And fighting win a high renown.

O valiant youth who joyful live
Yet gladly die to keep us free,
O valiant youth who dying give
To earth a new Thermopylae.

Your valor does our strength renew
It lights the gloom of darkened years
And all our prayers go up for you,
With all our love with falling tears

ROBERT PAGE

Cascade, B.C.

Toronto's Affairs Need Government Supervision

BY H. E. MANNING, K.C.

The attention of readers of this article and that of last week by Mr. H. E. Manning, K.C., is directed to a Letter to the Editor which appears on page 13 of this issue.

Mr. John B. Laidlaw, for three years a member of the City Council of Toronto and a widely-known Toronto business man, agrees with much that Mr. Manning alleges, but says that it is an injustice to members of the council to fail to recognize that they are struggling under an unjust system of taxation imposed on them by the Legislature of the province.

IN LAST week's article data given respecting known sales of downtown properties in Toronto suggest powerfully that actual sales reveal assessments to be at least 50% higher than realizable values. The continuance of demolitions to provide car parks at trifling rates per day points in the same direction. Within a quarter of a mile of the centre of Toronto cars can be parked for ten or fifteen cents; there are large vacant buildings; there has been no important new building for years.

As to factories, hotels and warehouses, no important new units have been constructed in the city proper for many years. Several important properties have been disposed of in bankruptcy, receivership or similar

In his article last week Mr. Manning pointed to the drastic declines in property values manifest in recent sales in Toronto, and the omission of assessment appeal courts to give effect to those declines.

In this article Mr. Manning estimates that on a proper valuation the assessment rolls of the City of Toronto should be reduced by about \$300,000,000; that on such a revaluation the city would have exceeded its borrowing limits by a substantial amount, and that supervision of city administration by the Department of Municipal Affairs is urgently needed both in Toronto and in other municipalities.

proceedings. At least two large hotels are in a struggle for survivorship. Factory sites are assessed at from \$12,000 to \$16,000 per acre though no purchases of new sites have been sought at more than \$10,000 per acre for the last five years.

As to residential properties, it is occasionally said that assessments are actually somewhat lower in the aggregate than the prices received. The great majority of the properties sold are small new houses selling for less than \$5,000. The law requires that most of these houses be assessed at from 50% to 90% of their value. The latest report of the Assessment Commissioner indicates that Toronto has over \$70 millions of reduction in assessments under the partial exemption provisions.

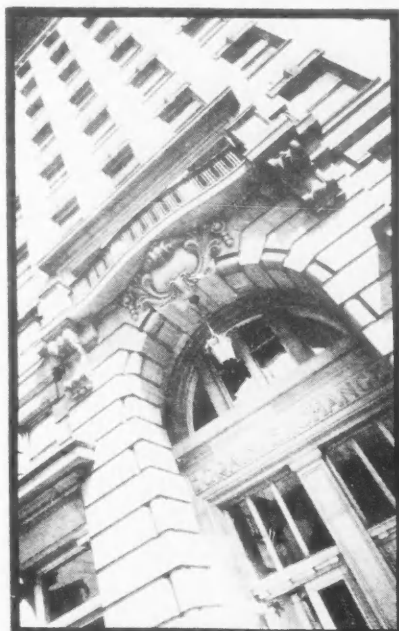
The only conclusion as to these smaller houses is that they are assessed at all they should be expected

to bear. In the class of houses in the older residential districts and the class of large houses, properties sell very much under assessed figures, and few owners are able to get even a nominal net return on their investments from renting. In most cases there is an annual loss.

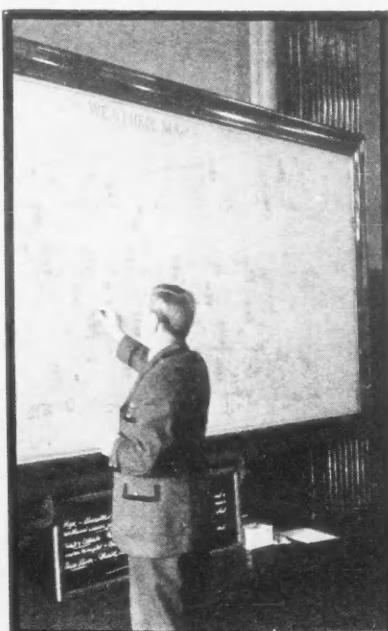
Assessment Vagaries

It is not uncommon to find that when vacant lands have been sold and built upon, the assessment of the land itself is promptly raised by the assessment department to a figure from 25 to 50% above the sale price. Many vacant properties are assessed at at least a third more and sometimes several hundred per cent more than could be got for them.

I believe it is fair to estimate that on the average in Toronto business property assessments must be reduced



The Winnipeg Grain Exchange



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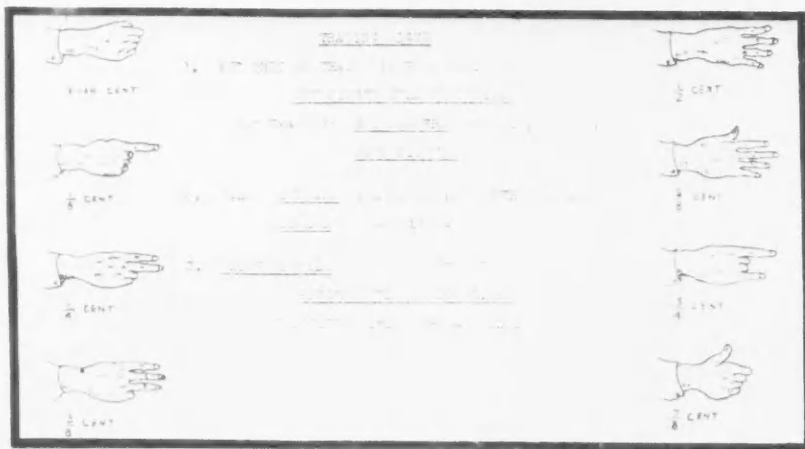
Wheat For Sale

Epic is Canada's wheat harvest this year, both in quality and quantity. And the need for the grain in war-time has magnified the worth of every golden grain of it.

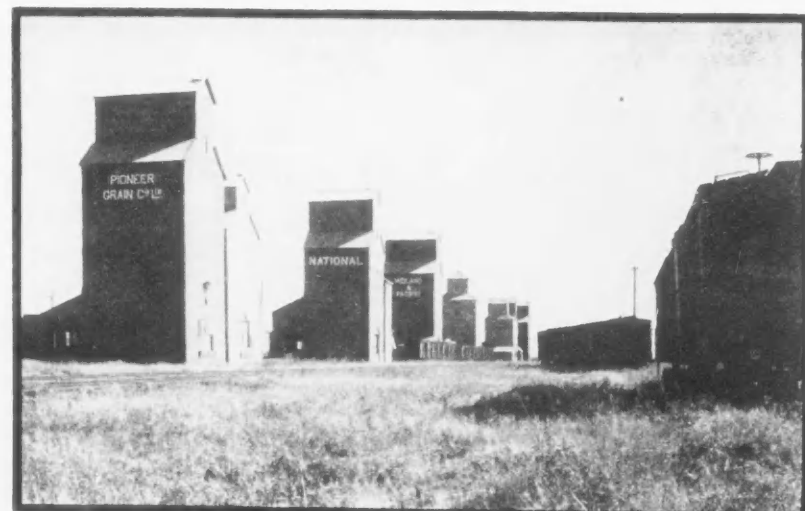
The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is the centre of the wheat business. Here on the wall of the pit is a weather map which is studied intently by brokers during the season when the wheat is exposed to the elements. Their solicitude they turn into dollars and cents. Here brokers talk their own sign language, have their own trading jargon. It's all a part of the first step in getting Canada's wheat harvest started to the market.



Cleaning up after a busy day



Trading signs used on the floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange



Grain elevators throughout Western Canada are chock-full

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Inflation—Menace or Bogey?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN, in the depression years, the price of gold was raised from \$20.67 to \$35 an ounce and governments embarked upon an orgy of spending to relieve unemployment and the public debts of the United States and Canada rose to unprecedented heights, the dread word "inflation" reappeared in the public prints. It reminded everyone of what had happened to the currencies of Germany, Poland and a host of other countries after the last war, as a result of the reckless creation of new means of payment by desperate governments otherwise unable to carry on, and of the unhappy consequences for the great majority of the citizens of the countries concerned. The obvious implication was that North America, too, was now about to experience a serious decline in the purchasing power of its money, to be reflected in sharply rising prices for goods and services.

However, despite the great increase in debt inflation did not "take". Prices rose somewhat, but so slowly that it came to be believed that the new methods of governmental control had effectively neutralized the upmove. The forecasters of trouble were discredited. Even when war came the general feeling in Canada was that not only could the governmental controls still be depended on but that a moderate degree of inflation was to be desired as a means of easing the strain of financing the war. There are reasons for thinking that the latter is true, but unfortunately there also are grounds for believing that inflation has now become more than a bogey and that the pressure toward it may overpower the controls.

Conducive to Inflation

The fact is that the pressure of munitions production is creating a situation decidedly conducive to inflation. That is true of both Canada and the United States. It arises from the fact that in both countries spending for munitions, etc., is giving the people an enormous amount of new purchasing power while, at the same time, the switching of industrial production from peacetime to war needs is largely reducing the supply of goods available for purchase. And the economists say that a flow of purchasing power into the hands of consumers in excess of the supply of goods and services they want to buy is precisely what produces inflation.

The inflation menace is more real in Canada than across the border because of the greater impending shortage of consumer goods here, in relation to pur-

chasing power. In the United States production for defence requires a much smaller proportion of the country's productive capacity than war production does in Canada. Though munitions production is rising there too and the same problem is looming up, it is less acute because the stimulus to purchasing power has been smaller and because industry, so far, has been able to produce sufficient consumer goods as well as munitions. So long as the supply of consumer goods and services rises as consumer purchasing power rises, there will be no inflation.

But, in Canada, the supply of consumer goods is not only failing to rise but is diminishing. And it is due to decline much further, for several reasons. One of them is that the demands of the war are already straining the producing ability of Canadian industry, and to make room for more war production there will have to be less normal consumer production. Besides factory capacity, the government will have to conserve resources of labor and materials too.

Extreme Measures

The labor problem is already serious and is rapidly becoming more so. Before long it may require extreme measures—the application of female labor to tasks which women have never before performed in Canada, the compulsory diversion of labor from non-war to war production, and even the suspension of certain non-war production to free labor and materials and plant capacity for war purposes. All this means less consumer production.

The government regards the decline in consumer production with equanimity because it wants the public to have more purchasing power for war bonds and savings certificates. Needing every dollar it can get, it is urging the people to practise every possible personal economy. Actually, it is unreasonable to expect the extreme of self-denial from citizens who, in many cases, are only now financially able to buy goods they have long needed. These people will buy what they need, if the goods are available in sufficient quantity. If they aren't, the excess purchasing power will push prices up and tend to bring on inflation.

There are two ways to prevent this inflation. One is for the government to consume the surplus purchasing power in taxation (which would be very difficult) or through an enforced savings scheme, probably on the lines of the Keynes plan; the other is to strive to maintain supplies of consumer goods rather than to curtail them. But the best answer may be a combination of war saving and consumer spending.



by about one-third, residential property assessments by about one-fourth and vacant or partly used lands by close to one-half before assessments could be said to approximate to the values which experience, as tested in the market, shows to be recognized by business men.

That estimate will, of course, be loudly assailed by municipal officials and others interested in maintaining property values. Many contradictory facts could be asserted. There is no way of getting a final and absolute accuracy in any estimate because only a small proportion of all the properties in any community is sold in each year.

Not less than \$450 millions of Toronto's assessment seems to fall within the category of business properties of various sorts. If those assessments were reduced by one-third, the assessment rolls would show a decline of \$150 millions on land and buildings and probably a further \$40 millions on business assessments. If all the remaining assessments were reduced by less than one-fourth, there would be a cut of a further \$125 millions. A total cut seems to be indicated of around \$300 millions to bring assessments down to realizable values.

Toronto's aggregate assessment on land, buildings and businesses is now \$961 millions. That assessment covers the taxable properties in a total area of 34 square miles, of which about

4 square miles are parks and about 8 square miles are streets and lanes.

The area of properties occupied and used by exempt institutions such as churches, cemeteries, schools, universities, post offices, firehalls and police stations, public utilities, hospitals, the Harbour Commissioners' property, and government and municipal buildings is quite large. It is probably at least equal to the area of parks. It may be greater. Figures are not published on that score but I put it at a probable 4 square miles.

Add to that the fact that there are about 45 miles of vacant street frontages not above dealt with, say about 8% of the total available street frontages, and you get this conclusion that about 1 3/4 square miles of additional property provide no dependable income from which to pay taxes. You get this startling conclusion that the tax load of a scattered city comprising 34 square miles is borne by a taxable area of around 16 square miles.

If Toronto's assessment were cut by \$300 millions it would be \$660 millions for a population of 649,000 persons. It would then compare reasonably with the assessment of Hamilton having a population of about 155,000 and a total assessment of \$166 millions. Even Hamilton suffers from a disparity between assessments and realizable values and it has had a frugal and aggressive City Council bent upon putting its

house in order.

If these conclusions be correct and assessments were revised accordingly, Toronto's borrowing limits would be reduced by \$24 millions. We would see that Toronto has mortgaged its future beyond the place where it could borrow without putting its house in order. Toronto has now a borrowing margin of about \$13 1/4 millions, just about enough to pay for a complete new sewage disposal system. If its assessments were cut by the amounts which seem necessary to make them represent actual values, I make bold to say Toronto would now have borrowed at least \$10 millions more than its statutory limits permit.

The Mayor of Toronto has recently said that any such estimate as the foregoing is inaccurate. He says that in the past seven years Toronto has paid off \$60 millions of its funded debt. In fact, as the Commissioner of Finance points out in his last report, the outstanding debt covered by the statutory borrowing margin has declined since 1933 from about \$71 millions to about \$65 1/2 millions, the result being an improvement in the borrowing margin of about \$4 1/2 millions only.

Strait-Jacket Needed

Toronto ought to be put in a strait-jacket. Montreal with a far lighter per capita tax levy is being re-organized to give the taxpayer a greater show of control over its municipal government. Even with that re-organization Montreal is under the direction of the Quebec Municipal Commission. No dollar can be spent by the Council of Montreal without the approval of the Commission representative. Think of it! A city of 1,295,000 population is put under supervision because its tax levy on land, buildings and businesses, and for water rates in the year ending April 30, 1940, amounts to \$40 millions. Toronto with a population half as great, 649,000, on the same heads levies in 1940 about \$35 millions. With half the population its tax bill is only 12 1/2% short of that of Montreal. Put it another way, Toronto pays one and three-quarters times as much per person as Montreal does. Toronto is being deserted by businesses and home owners. You will scarcely see a vacant space in Montreal.

Do you wonder that about a mile and a quarter of Toronto's downtown area, which in 1927 was built upon, is today open space? Do you wonder that factory sites assessed at \$12,000 to \$16,000 an acre are abandoned in favor of sites in Leaside, Weston and New Toronto available at less than a quarter of that figure? Do you wonder that renewal rents of some downtown stores are a third of what they used to be ten or fifteen years ago?

Law Appoints Guardians

When men become incompetent to manage their affairs, the law provides machinery for the appointment of someone to take charge. The time is already here when Toronto needs a custodian who does not fear the complaint of the patient and the pampered dependents of the patient. The time is already here when the decay must be arrested if the patient is not forever to be an invalid.

If Council and the Board of Education will not take the necessary steps, let some machinery be created which will stop the decay. We cannot drift. We cannot hope for a solution with our present electoral machinery controlled by an overwhelming number of electors who do not pay taxes, an electoral machinery powerfully influenced by some 15,000 municipal employees drawing their bread from the taxpayer and controlling a vote estimated at close to 50,000.

If this thing called "Democracy" the gambler's game in which three players out of four get their chips for nothing, the game in which the dice are loaded at three to one against the man who pays, if this municipal Democracy functions so ill, then it must be reconstituted and disciplined before it destroys the foundation stone of democracy. That foundation stone is security for our rights and our property and freedom from confiscation. Without that security you merely have communism, national socialism, fascism, the things against which we are now waging the most

DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

MARKETABILITY

Because of the ready market which exists, Dominion Government Bonds may be sold for cash at a moment's notice if the holder so desires. For the investor who wishes to maintain a strong liquid position, this marketability, plus safety, makes Dominion of Canada Bonds an ideal form of investment.

Our nation-wide facilities for the purchase and sale of Dominion of Canada Bonds and War Loans are at the disposal of investors at any one of our Branch Offices throughout Canada.

NESBITT, THOMSON

AND COMPANY, LIMITED

355 St. James Street West, Montreal

Branches in the principal cities of Canada

★ ★ ★ "Here I sit—
holding up the defense program!"



★ ★ ★ "Orders, letters, memorandums, filing and what not—stacked on my desk. And I sit waiting for him to finish dictating. No wonder things move slow."

AND it's easy to see where the trouble starts. Old-fashioned, time-wasting two person dictation is the real culprit.

For while she sits waiting for the boss's next word, other work waits, too. Someone is looking for those orders and letters. All down the line there's needless delay, and bottlenecks grow.

Dictaphone can prevent all this. It helps executive and secretary both

work together more effectively. With this modern dictating machine you get things done when they ought to be done. Without delay... and without rushing.

Find out now what the Dictaphone Method can do for you. Arrange to see the new Dictaphone movie, "What's an Office, Anyway?" Or try a Dictaphone for yourself—at no cost or obligation. Just fill in the coupon... mail it today!

DICTAPHONE

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED,
86 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Send me the Progress Portfolio describing the new Dictaphone Cameo Dictating and Transcribing Machines.

I should like to see and try the new Dictaphone Cameo without obligation.

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terrible war of history.

What I urge is that Toronto should now be put under the supervision and control of the Department of Municipal Affairs, just as Montreal is under the control of the Municipal Commission, just as the suburban municipalities surrounding Toronto are now under the supervision of the Department and are rapidly becoming solvent and attractive to industry.

Results of Supervision

In ten years, 1930 to 1940, the affairs of six suburban municipalities under supervision by the Department have so far improved that in every one of them the per capita tax levy declined, in every one of them the per capita assessment declined, in all but two of them the outstanding debenture debt was lower in 1940 than it had been in 1930.

Take Leaside as the most conspicuous example. Its population increased 365% from 860 to 4001. Its per capita assessment was cut in half, and its tax levy per capita was reduced from \$144 to \$71.55. Even in Weston with the smallest percentage of growth from 4606 to 5300, the per capita levy was cut from \$44.65 to \$39.55 and the debenture debt was reduced by about 9% to \$910,190.

Toronto needs similar discipline. Let its taxpayers demand that discipline.

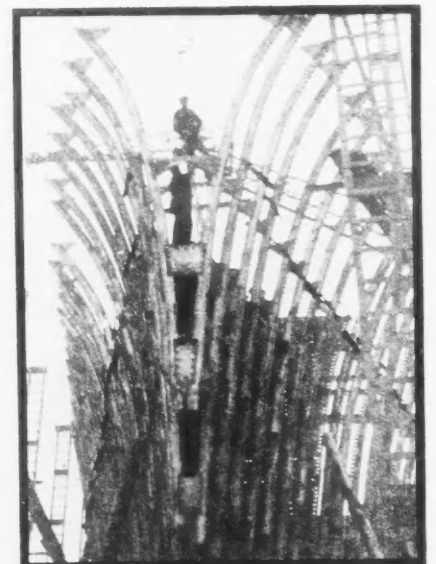
The second thing I urge is that the essence of democracy is respect for the rights of others and the control of spending by the people who provide the money. It is not proletarian dictatorship. Only in the municipal field do people who pay no taxes to the political body enjoy a vote. Everyone pays provincial and federal taxes. Only land owners and people assessed for business assessment really pay municipal taxes.

The foregoing observations directed to the affairs of the City of Toronto apply with variable appropriateness to the affairs of most cities in this province. What is proposed for Toronto is equally desirable in the affairs of a number of other urban municipalities. It seems that the existing representative machinery of municipal government needs to be supplemented by external control.

It is doubtful if any real property can stand a tax rate of more than 30 mills on the dollar without producing a decline of property values substantially below the levels at which the majority of the properties were acquired. It might well be that general legislation should be enacted which would provide that wherever tax rates exceeded 30 mills on the dollar on assessments based on realizable values then the affairs of the municipality should be under the supervision of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

This is not so striking a proposal

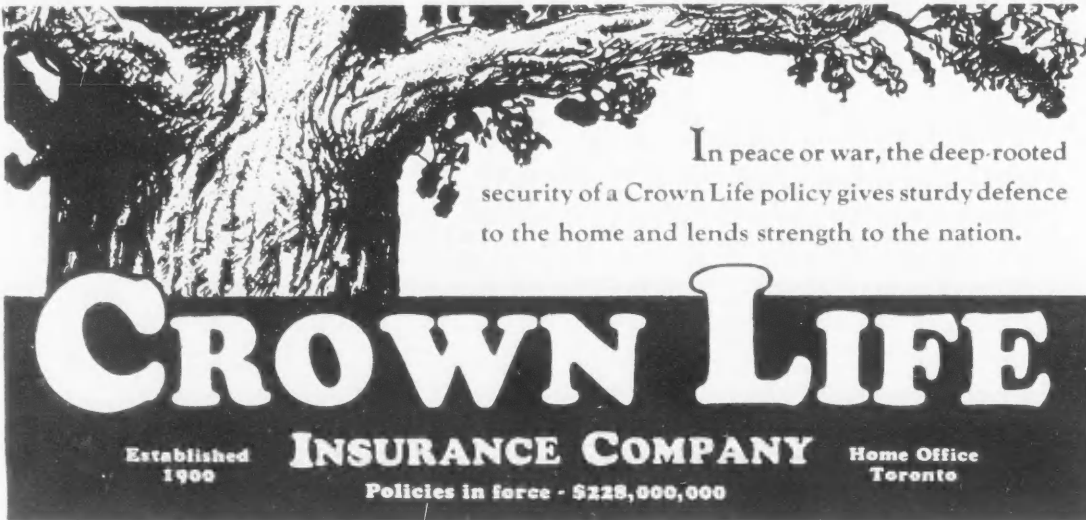
as may appear at first blush. In England for many years the affairs of municipal councils have been subject to a much more strict supervision than have those of Ontario municipalities. For example, even well established municipalities have been required to obtain the approval of the Board of Trade before they were permitted to undertake municipal public works and undertakings. That approval has not been given as a matter of course but has not infrequently been refused where the Board of Trade thought the undertaking was unnecessary or involved the spending of too much money.



England is preparing. Here are freighters being built for trade...



while Empire troops train. These change a "tire" on a carrier.



In peace or war, the deep-rooted security of a Crown Life policy gives sturdy defence to the home and lends strength to the nation.

CROWN LIFE

Established 1900 **INSURANCE COMPANY** Home Office Toronto

Policies in force - \$225,000,000

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

of Canada, Limited

AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Annual Report of Board of Directors for the year ending August 31, 1940

To the Shareholders:

I take pleasure in submitting, on behalf of your Directors, the Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company at the close of its fiscal year August 31, 1940, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits for that year.

Your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have examined the books and accounts, and their certificate and report is submitted herewith.

The plants and equipment of your Company have been maintained in good condition throughout the year, and we have provided the sum of \$80,198.10 as an addition to the Reserve for Depreciation, which now stands at \$293,571.40.

We have exercised our usual care in the taking of all inventories and they have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever was lower.

Our position during the year reported upon was well maintained, total sales showing an increase amounting to 16.2%, and we consider that prospects for maintaining a satisfactory sales volume are encouraging.

The Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits shows that the net amount available for dividends, arising from the operations for the year and after making all deductions, amounted to \$538,921.11 as compared with \$510,181.67 for the year ending August 31, 1939. These earnings are at the rate of \$15.57 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company and \$1.48 per share on the Common Stock.

In this connection it may be noted that the provision for Dominion and Provincial Income and Excess Profits Taxes amounted in the year ending August 31, 1939 to \$105,000.00, whereas the similar provision this year, largely owing to the incidence of the Excess Profits Tax, amounts to \$322,750.00.

The Total Current Assets of your Company as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to \$5,137,810.56 and Current Liabilities to \$1,078,352.03, leaving a balance of Net Current Assets amounting to \$4,059,458.53.

During the year we paid dividends on the Preferred Stock amounting to \$363,300.00, leaving a balance of arrears on the Preferred amounting to \$10.50 per share, of which \$3.50 has since been paid.

The Earned Surplus of the Company at August 31, 1940 amounted to \$4,477,984.68 as compared with an Earned Surplus at August 31, 1939 of \$4,305,953.37, an increase of \$172,031.31 during the year.

I wish to again avail myself of the opportunity of thanking the staff in all the various factories, warehouses and offices for their continued and greatly appreciated loyalty and co-operation in serving the interests of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board,

GEO. A. MARTIN,
President.

MONTREAL, QUE.
November 22, 1940

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31, 1940

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
PROPERTY ACCOUNT		CAPITAL STOCK	
Balance August 31, 1939, with subsequent additions, less deductions	\$9,338,012.86	Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred: Authorized 40,000 Shares of \$100.00 each	\$4,000,000.00
LESS: Reserve for Depreciation	2,093,071.40	Issued 34,600 Shares at \$100.00 each	\$3,460,000.00
NOTE: The depreciated value as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited, on December 31, 1939, plus net additions and depreciation provided since that date is \$9,515,119.96. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by Reserve for Depreciation, Prepaid and Goodwill.		NOTE: Dividends aggregating \$10.50 per share have accumulated on the Preferred Shares of which \$3.50 has since been paid.	
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES		No Par Value Ordinary: Authorized 225,000 Shares Issued 200,000 Shares	4,000,000.00 \$7,460,000.00
Investments at cost, less reserves	\$36,694.02		
Advances	260,719.64	DUE TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY	333,057.37
		CURRENT LIABILITIES	
CURRENT ASSETS		Trade Accounts Payable and Accrued	\$ 546,472.50
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management and shown on books of cost or market, whichever was the lower	\$9,193,623.48	Liabilities	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable	1,622,791.34	Mortgages Payable with Interest	3,120.00
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	76,848.22	Debit Accounts	150,365.10
Accounts due from Shareholders	27,207.08	Provision for Dominion, Provincial and Other Taxes	373,454.43
Cash	994,589.24		1,078,352.03
		RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES	20,000.00
INSURANCE, TAXES AND OTHER PREPAID EXPENSES		EARNED SURPLUS as per statement	4,477,984.68
	\$1,258.43	CONTINGENT LIABILITY	
		In respect of the Bank Loan of a part of the current assets of the Company	\$20,000.00
			\$13,369,394.08
PROPERTY OWNED BY THE BOARD			
At cost	\$ 512.00		
JOHN C. NEWMAN, Director			

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED and its WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES for the year ending August 31, 1940 and have observed all the information and explanations which we have required; and we report that in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet of August 31, 1940, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanation given to us and as shown by the books of these Companies.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies Act, 1935, we also report that in respect to the partly owned Subsidiary Companies the profits for the year were shown up in these accounts to the extent that all debts were repaid therefrom, in respect to those other partly owned Subsidiary Companies, the losses were shown for the year amounting to \$27,194.91, have not been provided for in the above accounts, and are carried forward on the books of the respective Subsidiary Companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Montreal, November 14, 1940. Auditors

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFITS AUGUST 31, 1940

Consolidated Profit from Operations:	
After deducting all manufacturing, selling and general expenses, except those detailed below, including depreciation, amounting to the aggregate of \$80,198.10 paid as taxes of subsidiary and wholly owned companies of executive officers and directors, fees, and other incidental for and done, but before charges for depreciation, buildings and equipment	\$ 587,225.46
ADD:	
Profit on sale of Investments	\$ 25,927.36
Dividend and Dividends on Interest	1,548.51
Dividends from Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies	30,000.00
	\$ 543,699.33
DEDUCT:	
Provision for Depreciation	\$ 80,198.10
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income and Excess Profits Taxes	322,750.00
Allowances paid to Retired Employees	23,423.15
	\$ 426,371.25
NET PROFIT for the year	\$ 338,921.11
Earned Surplus balance at August 31, 1939	\$4,305,953.37
DEDUCT: Prior year adjustments	2,689.80
	\$4,303,263.57
DEDUCT: Dividends of \$10.50 per share paid during the year to Preferred Shareholders of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited	363,300.00
EARNED SURPLUS balance at August 31, 1940	\$4,477,984.68

Britain's Exports

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

BRITAIN'S overseas trade returns for September completed the figures for the first three-quarters of 1940, and, while they give no cause for complacency, they are not without their good points. There is little point in comparing the September figures with those of September last year, when the war had just started and everything was in the melting-pot. What is significant is that in the nine months imports jumped by over 33 per cent to a total of £872,692,000.

This movement was on a scale made inevitable by the demands of war, and it was not to be expected that exports would show anything like the same increase; indeed, it was quite on the cards that the trend of exports would be in a different direction. Actually the nine-month total of exports, at £343,594,000, showed an improvement of a little over 2 per cent on the year. That, however, is in terms of value, and since prices have risen considerably the volume of exports has declined fairly substantially.

On the assumption that, unless there is an approximate balance between imports and exports, a country is going to the financial dogs, there is clearly nothing very satisfactory about these figures. In the first nine months of 1939 the adverse balance of trade was £280,222,000; in the first nine months of 1940 it has swollen to £505,330,000. The easy way to bridge the gap is, of course, to sell assets. And Great Britain has very large foreign assets which could be used for the job. But this is bad economy, and the size of the disparity between imports and exports is the real measure of the job before the Board of Trade. The purpose of the export drive must be so to increase the value and volume of British exports that the inevitable rise in imports presents no really dangerous threat to the financial position.

More Limitations

It is possible that the further progress of the war effort will be matched by further limitations of inessential consumption so that the import figure remains about its present level. But that is a possibility which certainly cannot be banked on, and it is one which in any case would not excuse any slackening of the export effort. The vital thing is that, whatever happens to inessential consumption, there should be no hindrance in the way of importing the vital needs of the war, and the importance of increasing exports is to be gauged by this supreme need.

In previous articles we have outlined export programs which might be expected gradually to close the gap, but it is now apparent that the

present program of the Board of Trade (devised in conjunction with the Department of Overseas Trade and the Export Council) has little hope of ever doing more than prevent exports from taking the opposite course to imports. It is true that the problem is not easy, and it is true that even exports must take second place to the primary needs of the Services, but it is also true that in some of its branches which do not in any way impinge on vital war needs the export scheme can be vastly improved.

Given the ability to produce, the main thing an exporter must know is what his market will buy. That means intensive market research, and the consolidation of the evidence produced by close exploration and its reference to the available means of production. The productive end is contained in these two departments. The selling end is a matter of letting the potential market know that Britain can supply what is wanted at a price which is satisfactory. This is no less important. An export program could be perfect in the first particulars, and yet serve no better end than to choke warehouses if it was lacking in the second requirement.

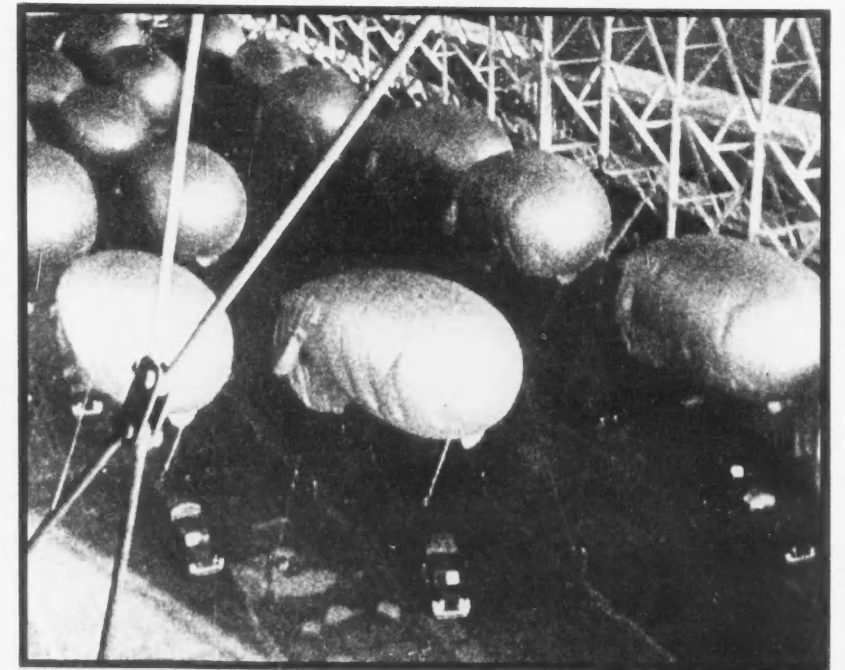
Need Propaganda

The British export drive is doing very well in producing goods. It is doing quite well in finding out what is required. But it is not doing nearly well enough in emitting propaganda to the markets, to let them know about the vastly widened range of British products, the new competitiveness of British prices, and the enhanced willingness of British export manufacturers to adjust their practice to their customers' idiosyncrasies.

It should not be insuperably difficult for the Ministry of Information to arrange for the regular publication of trade periodicals, always in the language of the country concerned—giving real news about the export drive. The big traders of the country would certainly give all the necessary advertising support, if the Ministry were half-hearted for lack of funds, and there are not lacking the necessary technical and trade journalists to produce and distribute the journals.

Such a scheme could be powerfully backed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, with a regular series of trade-information talks, and by arranging for an increased supply of relevant newspaper material for publication in existing trade journals overseas.

These things are not merely desirable; they are essential. It would be a disaster indeed if the development of export trade were held up by shortsightedness on the selling side.



Squadrons of London's famous balloon barrage. Each balloon squadron is a self-contained mobile unit which can be sent to threatened areas on an instant's notice. They complement Air Force fighter squadrons.

This Inflation Question

ALFRED P. Sloan, Jr., has come to the heart of the inflation question when he says that the need is to get the unemployed in this country (the United States) back to work.

Let's take a look at what this country's defense program is doing to our economy. We are setting out to build an as-yet-undetermined amount of war machines. These machines are not to be consumed by the people. Neither are they to produce other goods which are to be consumed.

In other words we are "wasting" a lot of men and materials because this is necessary to provide adequate protection for the comforts of living which we now enjoy. We are adding nothing to those comforts of living.

What this defense program does do is to put into the hands of those people engaged in producing the tanks, planes, guns, ammunition, etc., dollars which they want to spend for consumption goods. They want shoes and shirts, sofas and chairs, refrigerators and radios, and autos. And if the production of these consumption goods is not increased to keep pace with the increased income in the hands of the

BY B. H. McCORMACK
in the *Wall Street Journal*

people as a result of defense program spending, then the threat of inflation may become more than a threat.

That is why Mr. Sloan believes that the pressing problem is to get people back to work.

The difficulty of understanding inflation is that the same set of circumstances which may spell inflation may be visualized in one of a number of different ways. Just now the Government is spending a lot of money on defense. There is much talk about inflation. There are those who say that inflation is upon us because the Government is spending a lot of money. (There are those who would say it is because the Government debt is going up at a terrific pace. There are those who would say that this inflation threat is coming about because bank deposits are on the increase.)

All of these points add up to the same thing. They mean that the Government is raising (through borrowing and taxing) a lot of money to be spent on defense. And when spent, it means that the money people

have to pay for things used in their daily lives has been increased. The question is whether this increase is greater than the increase in production of the things these people want to buy.

Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board chairman, has very succinctly put it this way: "I define inflation as a condition brought about when the means of payment in the hands of those who will spend them increase faster than the goods can be produced."

That hedging clause "who will spend them" is important. The inflation won't come unless the people spend the money.

The present situation, then, adds up to this: through the defense program, "means of payment" are to be put into the hands of the people. It seems most probable that they are going into the hands of people who will spend them. But whether production of consumption goods will be spurred to keep step with this increased buying power is a question mark. That is the key to the situation.

From a psychological point of view there is another consideration.

A sudden sharp rise in prices

which is always accompanied by the description "inflation" — comes almost inevitably because: (1) people are afraid that prices are going to rise and want to be sure to buy whatever they need at present prices, or (2) people are confident that business is going ahead, that they will continue to have money to spend and that they might as well take care of present needs now and let the future take care of itself.

For the moment it does not appear that either of those psychological attitudes is present in any important degree today. But that does not mean they won't arise tomorrow.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

COPPER producers are closely watching the rising demand for this metal in the United States. The outlook at this time is that something like 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 lbs. of copper may have to be imported by the United States each year as long as the country is obliged to go forward with its armament program, and in the work of providing war munitions and equipment for Great Britain and her Allies. A speeding up of copper production is inevitable in the United States itself, but, so, also, is the rise in tempo of copper consumption.

Lake Shore Mines will distribute \$1,000,000 to stockholders on December 14, making \$4,000,000 in dividend payments during 1940. I have discussed the outlook at the Lake Shore Mines with engineers who are not associated with the Lake Shore company but who are highly familiar with conditions not only in the Lake Shore mine but with the entire Kirkland Lake field. The view of such independent observers is that the profitable life of Lake Shore may still be measured in decades. The view is held that the newly adopted policy of planned development will result in greater ultimate output of gold than could have been expected had operations continued at the fast pace established in 1938 and 1939. While the change in methods has slowed the enterprise down to a dividend rate of \$2 per share annually, a somewhat greater rate of output is reasonable to expect at such time as the new program gets fully under way.

Copper output in Canada may reach 385,000 tons for 1940 compared with 304,000 tons in 1939. Copper output in the United States is expected to reach 950,000 tons in 1940 compared with 840,000 tons in 1939.

Hallnor Mines at Porcupine, controlled by Noranda Mines, has made an average of over six cents per share profit in each month so far during the current year.

Preston East Dome Mines will begin the new year 1941 with a policy of paying a regular dividend of five cents per quarter, the first payment to be made January 15. This will be accompanied by a bonus of five cents per share.

Negus Mines produced \$772,252 in gold from 21,710 tons of ore during the fiscal year ended July 31st. The yield was very close to one ounce of gold from each ton of ore treated. This property, one of the new enterprises situated in the Northwest Territories at Yellowknife, made a profit of 13 cents per share during the year under review.

San Antonio Mines, leading gold producing enterprise in the province of Manitoba, has announced plans to proceed at once with an increase in mill capacity. The original mill of San Antonio was designed to treat 150 to 175 tons of ore per day. This plant was ultimately tuned up to a rate of 330 tons daily. Directors now declare the added construction will be designed to attain a rate of 550 tons daily.

Naybob Gold Mines will continue a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 1,500 ft. The mill has been brought up to 200 tons per day. Tentative provision has been made for

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100% CANADIAN

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100 YEARS OLD

As the oldest mutual fire insurance company in Canada, GORE MUTUAL's primary interest is in its policyholders. Not once in its hundred and more years has it failed to honour a legitimate claim. It has enjoyed for over a hundred years an outstanding reputation for financial stability, able management and service to its policyholders.

You benefit doubly

The GORE agent in your community can show you how, with any GORE policy, you enjoy a double benefit: low rates at the time of purchase, and assurance of immediate and satisfactory settlement in event of loss. See him for particulars on GORE policies.

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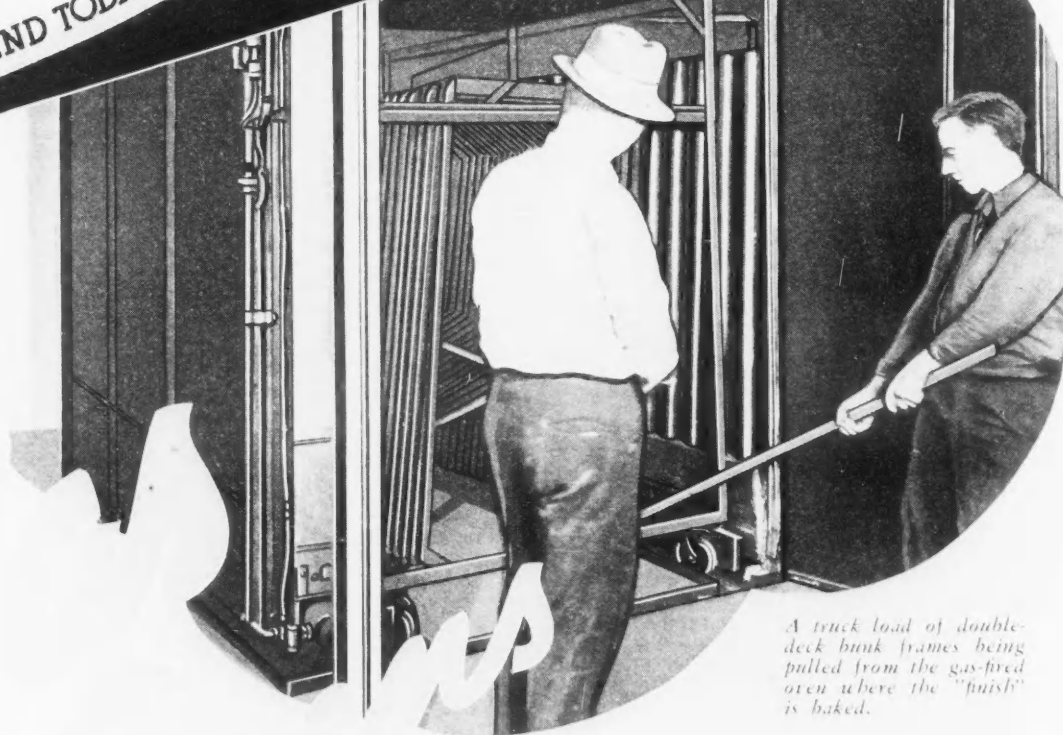
GORE
DISTRICT
MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

GALT, ONTARIO

further mill enlargement to 400 tons daily at such time as development may be advanced to a point where ore may be taken from the mine at such a rate.

Smelter Gold Mines has undertaken additional financing with a view toward resuming operations on its properties at God's Lake. A shaft was put down 250 ft. on a wide vein in which visible gold was in evidence during the course of sinking. The property adjoins God's Lake Gold Mines. Also, Smelter Gold holds property which adjoins the Thompson-Landmark mine in the Northwest Territories as well as holding claims adjacent to the Wampum.

THE TREND TODAY IS TO GAS



A truck load of double-deck bunk frames being pulled from the gas-fired oven where the "finish" is baked.

FOR "BAKED-ON" FINISHES

When Napoleon said "The army travels on its stomach" he epitomized the detailed care and labour which forge the victorious arms of a great empire, its equipment, training and morale.

Canada provides her soldier boys with good food and good sleeping quarters. The bunk frames shown in the picture may not be classed as "luxurious", but they are the well-made, comfortable and serviceable product of a Toronto factory. The finish is "baked-on" in a gas-fired oven. The oven too, is made in Toronto.

GAS SERVES the fighting men, the industries and the households of Toronto. Your gas company is always ready to co-operate with you for improved working conditions and better and faster production.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

124 Richmond St. West

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Complete Financial Service on

**GOVERNMENT
AND
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PERMANENCY

BENEFICIARIES of estates find our personal service particularly comforting. The Royal Trust Company is not a factory—cold and mechanized—but a group of skilled and very human individuals deeply interested in the problems of our clients. While individual service is enjoyed, the estate has that protection which only a corporate executor can give — permanency. A Trust Company does not die, is never ill nor absent when needed.

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ROYAL TRUST
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**TEXTILE
DOMINION
CO. LTD.**

**Dominion
Textile Co.
Limited**

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent. 1 3/4% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1940, payable 15th January, 1941, to shareholders of record 31st December, 1940.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary

Montreal, November 30th, 1940

**TEXTILE
DOMINION
CO. LTD.**

**Dominion
Textile Co.
Limited**

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents \$1.25 per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1940, payable 2nd January, 1941, to shareholders of record 14th December, 1940.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary

Montreal, November 30th, 1940

OBSTACLES



GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am anxious to get your opinion of the 6 1/2 per cent preferred stock of Western Canada Flour Mills Company. What is the outlook for this company and do you think there is any likelihood of a preferred dividend payment in the near future?

D. O. L., Brandon, Man.

I don't think you can expect a payment on the 6 1/2 per cent preferred stock of Western Canada Flour Mills in the near future. Consequently, although the outlook for the company is improving along with that of the flour milling industry in general, the stock has little attraction as a short term hold. Over the longer term, it has speculative possibilities. Arrears at the end of the fiscal year ended July 31, 1940, amounted to \$43.12 per share.

Despite the fact that the company's profits in the last fiscal year were the best since 1930 equal to \$8.96 per share on the 6 1/2 per cent preferred, the prospects for an early dividend payment are none too bright, for the company's financial structure is shaky and it will be necessary to bolster it considerably before any disbursements can be considered. The financial position of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Purity Baking Company, Limited, also needs tending to.

Western Canada Flour Mills operates mills at Goderich, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta., with a combined daily capacity of 9,000 barrels of flour and 375 barrels of oatmeal and other cereals. It also owns terminal elevators at Goderich, Winnipeg and Calgary and country elevators at 82 points throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, having a total storage capacity of over 4,600,000 bushels. In addition to warehouses, the company has bakery plants in principal points from Montreal to Vancouver.

UPPER CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me what you think of Upper Canada Gold Mine shares. Have they much ore?

B. D. T., Bowmanville, Ont.

I think the outlook for Upper Canada Mines is unusually bright. The ore position has been rapidly enlarged and it is now proposed to raise mill capacity from 200 to 450 tons a day, which should considerably increase profits now running at the rate of 24 cents a share yearly. Establishment of dividends on a regular quarterly basis is expected shortly and it appears reasonable, with the excellent profit margin, to anticipate a better rate than the three cents paid in September.

The production performance in the quarter ending September 30, was outstanding, averaging over \$100,000

a month with average recovery over \$16.60 per ton. About 60 per cent of the output was net profit. Not only is production running well ahead of first expectations but development results on the 625 and 750-foot horizons are highly favorable, and the best in the mine. Also important is the opening of very rich ore over good widths in the "M" orebody formerly regarded as largely low grade. Shaft sinking is now nearing the 1,000-foot level to which depth diamond drilling has proven the continuance of ore conditions similar to upper levels.

The mill increase which may take effect early in 1941 will only involve a comparatively small expenditure, as the possibility of expansion was taken into consideration with construction of the present mill.

MAPLE LEAF MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you advise me if Maple Leaf Mines, Limited, is still in existence or if it was taken over by another company?

L. C. B., Brandon, Man.

Maple Leaf Mines was succeeded by Maple Leaf Mines and Securities (1936) Limited, on the basis of one new for 10 old shares. The latter acts as a holding company and I have seen no report of any particular change in its position since incorporation. Shareholdings then included O'Leary-Malarctic Mines, Casey Contact Gold, New Roy Gold Mines, Medicine Rock Gold Mines and small unit holdings in McKay (Quebec) Exploration, Wood Brown Prospectors (Trust), Garvey Stewart Syndicate and Miller Green Syndicate. The transfer agents are Premier Trust Company, Toronto.

CANADIAN KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:


I have several hundred shares of Canadian Kirkland and a large holding of Northern Kirkland. Please give me some information about these mines.

D. B. N., Toronto, Ont.

The property of Canadian Kirkland Mines, along with other claims, was acquired by Amalgamated Kirkland Mines on its incorporation in July, 1939, and a block of 450,000 shares, which was on the basis of one new for each ten old, was the purchase price. At present a crosscut is underway on the 3,100-foot level of Macassa Mines into the Amalgamated ground, and I understand finances are available to determine the mine-making possibilities of the property.

Northern Kirkland Mines which held some of the property formerly owned by Canadian Kirkland Gold Mining Company had part or all of its property advertised for sale for arrears of taxes in the fall of 1938 and I have heard nothing of it since.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake



Faith in Canada's Future

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

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Englishmen are doing their bit. These city lads learn to tend pigs.



... while this one carries on at his trade in an English shipyard.



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Cigars
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FILLER **10¢**

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1 3/4%), being at the rate of seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, November 20th/40.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, November 20th/40.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO. of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 71

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50 cents per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1940, with a bonus of 75 cents per share, has this day been declared payable on the 31st day of December, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q.
November 22nd, 1940.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share, plus an extra dividend of five cents per share, has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds January 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.
Toronto, November 22nd, 1940.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25¢) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without coupon or per value, payable on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1940, to shareholders of record, Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
THOS. J. BRAGG,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Filed at Toronto, this 20th day of November, 1940.

BROULAN PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of three cents per share, in Canadian funds, has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company and will be paid (less deductible taxes) on December 21st, 1940, to shareholders of record December 6th, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
D. R. MICHENER,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario, November 19th, 1940.

GOLD & DROSS

ALUMINIUM, LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I see that Aluminium, Ltd., has just declared a dividend of \$2 per share on its common stock. Is this an additional dividend to its regular rate and if so, what is the total for the year? Is the company really doing that well that it can afford to pay such a large dividend? And do you think the stock is a good buy at the present market?

—T. M. P., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, I do. The common stock of Aluminium, Ltd., is affording a handsome yield at the current dividend rate and still has attractive appreciation possibilities.

The recent dividend of \$2 per share is in addition to the regular rate of

\$6 per share; that means that total dividends on the common this year will be \$8 per share, or \$5,955,280. The latest declaration will follow a dividend of \$1.50 payable December 5 to shareholders of November 20. On September 5 \$1.50 per share was paid and equal disbursements were made on June 5 and March 27, 1940. I understand that officials expect these payments to be generously covered in spite of the increased burden of taxation which the company will be carrying. The company's plant capacity has been greatly expanded. Recently a new plant was opened at Kingston, Ontario, for the manufacture of strip and sheet aluminum; full production from this plant will be used in the manufacture of airplanes in England and Canada.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The Cyclical or major direction of New York stock prices was last confirmed as downward. The Short-Term movement was confirmed as upward on June 12, but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

STOCK MARKET TREND

The stock market decline culminating in early June called for a rally or technical rebound, the normal maximum upper limits of which were calculated in our Forecast of June 22 at 139 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 39 on the rail average. On November 9 the industrial average reached a high for such rally at 138.12 and, on November 14, the rail average closed at 39.29, both figures being around the limits given. Subsequently, the market has registered weakness.

Because of (1) this extent of the rally, (2) its fairly long duration in point of time, (3) the failure of the rail average to close at or above 39.30, or the figure given herein since early September as necessary to deduce bullishness from the rail's price action, (4) the increase in public trading and excitement as the November peaks were being registered, the question naturally arises as to whether full price correction to the May-November advance is not now under way.

IF CORRECTION UNDER WAY

If such correction is under way, its normal minimum and maximum limits are 128/121 on the industrial average, 27/25 on the rail average—if we assume that the cyclical decline ended in early June and that cyclical recovery is now under way. Otherwise, allowance must be made for the averages selling below their early June support points.

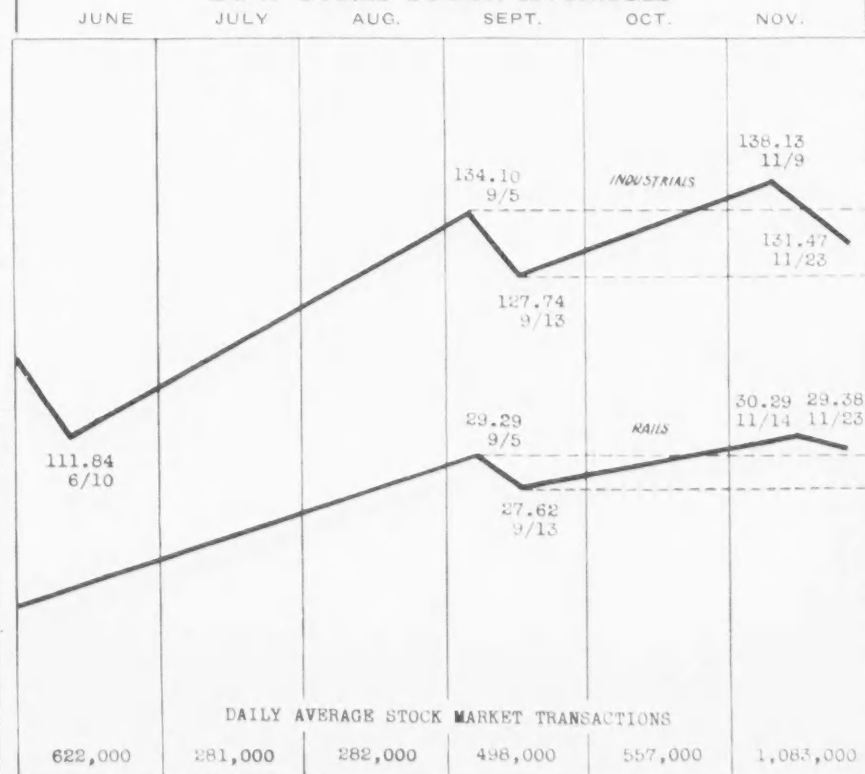
As between the assumption that the cyclical decline ended in early June or that it is yet under way, it appears to us that logic is more in favor of the first alternative. We base this upon two major changes that have occurred since the early June bottoms were established, namely, (1) indications that German blitz methods will not subdue Britain as they did France, (2) the initiation of a defense program in the U.S. and a resulting step-up in deficit expenditures to proportions suggesting the possibility of capacity industrial operations in 1941.

VALIDITY WILL BE TESTED

The validity of one assumption or another discussed above will be tested during the course of the price correction that eventually must check the rise starting in early June. If such price correction is now under way, as seems probable, this will be confirmed, either (1) by a zigzag downward movement in the industrial and rail averages, somewhat the reverse of the zigzag upward movement from late May early June or (2) by both averages moving persistently downward until they have closed at 126.73 and 26.61 respectively.

The last mentioned development would signal the line formation or trading range from early September as having been broken down-side. To the contrary, a close in both averages at or above 139.13 and 31.31 would reconfirm the upward trend initially signalled on June 12 and further advance could be anticipated.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Canada's War Progress

Financial and industrial developments within the Dominion since the outbreak of war are discussed in our new pamphlet entitled "Canada's War Progress".

Copy will be gladly furnished on request.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's

ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1940

LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

Deposits	\$848,865,349.96
<i>Payable on demand and after notice</i>	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	19,816,520.50
<i>Payable on demand</i>	
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	11,677,303.17
<i>Provisional responsibility undertaken in favour of customers (see offsetting amount in "Resources")</i>	
Other Liabilities to the Public	3,892,125.64
<i>Items which do not come under the foregoing headings</i>	
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$884,251,299.27

LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits and Reserves for Dividends	77,083,656.50
<i>This amount represents the shareholders' interest in the Bank, over which liabilities to the public take precedence.</i>	
Total Liabilities	\$961,334,955.77

RESOURCES

To meet the foregoing Liabilities the Bank has

Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	\$ 83,034,576.56
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	32,254,269.70
<i>Payable on cash or by cheque</i>	
Money on Deposit with Other Banks	61,382,283.44
<i>Available on demand and after notice</i>	
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures	461,827,040.63
<i>Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of Canadian securities which in most cases are callable.</i>	
Stocks	196,182.87
<i>Domestic and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.</i>	
Call Loans outside of Canada	19,552,470.11
<i>Secured by bonds, notes and other negotiable securities of greater value than the loans and representing money quickly available with no disturbing effect on conditions in Canada.</i>	
Call Loans in Canada	4,606,348.55
<i>Payable on demand and secured by bonds and stocks of greater value than the loans.</i>	
Bankers' Acceptances	332,264.27
<i>When drawn, accepted by other banks.</i>	
TOTAL OF QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES	\$663,185,436.13
<i>(equal to 75% of all Liabilities to the Public)</i>	
Loans to Provincial and Municipal Governments including School Districts	35,313,065.39
Other Loans	233,560,368.24
<i>For mortgages, loans, advances and other in accordance with the Bank's policy.</i>	
Bank Premises	13,900,000.00
<i>The properties are carried in the name of holding companies, the stock and bonds of these companies are owned by the Bank and appear on its books at \$1.00 per share. All other of the Bank's property, the value of which largely exceeds \$13,900,000, appears under the heading:</i>	
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank	974,202.89
<i>Assigned to the charge of the Bank's business and to provide for the redemption of its loans.</i>	
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	11,677,303.17
<i>Responsible liability of customers in favour of Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their account.</i>	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	2,724,581.95
Making Total Assets of	\$961,334,955.77
<i>(in full payment of Liabilities to the Public of)</i>	
leaving an excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public of	\$ 77,083,656.50

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October 1940, after making appropriate provision for Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund will provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion and Provincial Government Loans amounting to \$1,927,851.40	\$8,435,941.59
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	\$2,891,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	500,000.00
	\$8,435,941.59
Balance at Profit and Loss Account, 31st October 1939	\$1,265,700.50
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October 1940	\$8,435,941.59

HENRY R. DREMBONDY,
PresidentJACKSON DOUGLAS
C. W. SPINNEY,
First Vice-President

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 123 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Burden of Proving Death By Accidental Means

BY GEORGE GILBERT

When a claim is made under an accident policy insuring against death from bodily injuries effected "directly and independently of all other causes through external, violent and accidental means," the burden of proving that death was accidental rests upon the claimant. Where there is a question whether death resulted from disease or accident, the burden of proof is on the insurance company to show that the cause of death was disease and not accident.

In the case of claims under life insurance policies, where the question of suicide is involved, the burden of proving that the insured committed suicide is on the insurance company. As suicide is a crime, and as self-destruction is contrary to human instincts, there is a presumption of law against suicide. Proof of motive, while it may weaken or destroy the presumption against suicide, has been held to be not of itself sufficient to establish suicide.

IN THE case of claims for death benefits under accident policies or under the double indemnity provisions of life policies, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether death resulted from accident or disease, or whether from accident or suicide.

As is well known, the burden of proving that the insured committed suicide rests upon the insurance company, because there is a presumption of law against suicide, it being a crime, and self-destruction being contrary to human instincts. It has been pointed out by one authority that the degree of proof necessary in a civil action to establish suicide as a fact is that the evidence must be such as to outweigh the testimony and presumption against it.

Sometimes the burden of proving that death resulted from accidental means and therefore not from suicide is shifted from the insurance company to the claimant. In one recent case, the policy provided that an additional sum of \$5,000 should be payable to the beneficiary upon receipt by the insurance company "of due proof of the death of the insured as the result, directly and independently of all other causes, of bodily injuries sustained through external, violent and accidental means, provided . . . (5) that the death shall not have been the result of self-destruction, whether sane or insane."

On October 17, 1936, the insured was killed by being run over by a railroad train. At the trial, it was brought out that the insured had had neither family nor financial troubles, was normally cheerful, and had never been known to suggest suicide. He had been discharged from a hospital about a month before his death after an operation for hernia, and he was then in good physical condition and normal spirits.

Found Dead on Track

However, he began drinking to excess, and on the night of October 6 stayed away from his home without notifying his wife, returning next day but leaving again in the evening. And that was the last his wife heard of him until October 17, when his body was found on the railroad track. On the afternoon of October 16 he had appeared at a barber shop near his home, at which time he was sober and seemed to be in good spirits and health.

About 7 o'clock next morning the insured was found dead on the track near a short cut used to reach a Polish settlement to which he had been known to go. He had been lying on the rails as the train approached. From the point where the body was found there was a clear view of the track for a half mile in either direction. The trial court, sitting without a jury, found that the insured was killed as the result of external and violent means but that on the entire evidence it could not determine whether or not the death was suicidal, and it also found that the claimant had failed to sustain the burden of proof that the death was due to accidental means.

From the judgment in favor of the insurance company, the claimant, the

widow of the insured, appealed. On appeal, it was held by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors that suicide, at least when sane, cannot properly be regarded as an accident, and the provision excluding it from the coverage of the policy is not in the nature of an exemption but is inserted in order to make clear the intent and scope of the coverage.

Terms of Policy

Under the terms of the policy, it was held, the claimant must prove that the death was by accidental means, and, as proof that it was suicidal would directly negative that allegation, evidence of this fact may be given under a denial of liability. While there was no direct evidence as to the manner in which the insured came upon the railroad track, it was held that there were circumstances indicating that the death was suicidal.

Upon the claimant was the burden to prove that the death was by accidental means, and it was held that she was not entitled to have any presumption against suicide considered as determining that issue, although the "non-probability of death by suicide" was a consideration to be weighed by the trial court along with the other circumstances in arriving at its decision. Under the evidence, said the court, it could not be held that the trial court was not justified in concluding that the claimant had failed to sustain the burden of proof to show that the death was due to accidental means within the terms of the policy.

In another case which went to the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, it was held that a double liability clause in a life insurance policy that the insurance company will pay double the amount of the policy if the death of the insured results from bodily injury caused by violent accident, except, inter alia, death results from "any violation of the law by the insured", places the burden of proving that the death of the insured fell within the terms of the principal clause upon the beneficiaries of the policy, whereupon, having done so, the burden shifts to the insurance company to establish that it fell within the terms of the exception.

Violation of Law

But in construing the phrase "any violation of the law", the rule that a term in a contract will be construed against the party in whose favor it is made applies, it was held, and it will be deemed to refer to the willful or intentional violation of a criminal law or of a well-recognized law of the land, and not to negligence by the insured in the sense used in civil law nor to the violation of some local or municipal regulation such as traffic by-laws. The appeal by the insurance company from the judgment of Arsenault, J., in favor of the insured was accordingly dismissed.

In an action on a double indemnity accident provision in a life insurance policy, the finding of the jury that the insured came to his death by

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Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

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President

A. W. EASTMURE
Managing Director

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IN FIRE INSURANCE, ONLY CAREFUL SELECTION OF EVERY PROPERTY CAN PROTECT ALL

CAREFUL selection of properties and owners is the root of this company's enviable record of policyholder benefits.

The selective character of Northwestern policyholders results in substantial annual savings, which under the mutual plan are returned to the policyholder. Last year these savings amounted to \$1,551,487.

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accident, the circumstances being as consistent with a finding of accident as of suicide, and there being a legal presumption against the imputation of crime, in the absence of evidence of a cogent character, the finding of the jury will not be disturbed, it was held by the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in another case.

An accident having been proven, a claim for double indemnity for accidental death was allowed recently by the Quebec Superior Court, as under the circumstances it was reasonable to conclude that the death of the insured was due to sudden immersion, even though there was medical evidence that he died from heart failure, the burden of proving that the death was due to disease and not to accident being placed upon the insurance company and not being sustained.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you please tell me the standing of the Minister's Life and Casualty Union. Would you advise taking out insurance in it, especially with the present exchange between Canada and the U.S.A.?

S. W. J., Toronto, Ont.

Minister's Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1900, and has been operating in Canada since June 20, 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$172,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is licensed to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in this country to the extent authorized by its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws. As it is required to maintain a Government deposit in Canada at least equal to the reserve on its policies in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectable.

Its total admitted assets in Canada at the end of 1939 were \$211,886, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$147,364, showing a surplus here of \$64,522. Its total admitted assets were \$2,592,044, and it showed a surplus, assigned and unassigned, of \$514,788. Its total life insurance in force at the end of the year was \$12,296,545.

With respect to its life insurance policies, all forms provide for the levy of additional assessments, but otherwise are similar to standard legal reserve contracts with standard provisions.

Editor, About Insurance:

My wife has a small twenty-five year endowment policy with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, which is falling due soon.

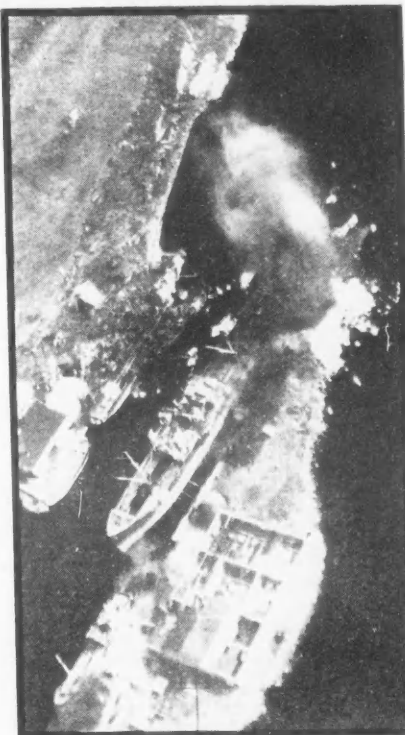
I notice that the policy states that payment is to be made at the head office of the company, at Newark, N.J.

Does this mean that the policy and dividends are payable in American funds?

J. R. P., St. Johns, Que.

Under the insurance law of Quebec, where the subject matter of any insurance contract is property or an insurable interest within the limits of the Province, any policy, if signed, countersigned, issued or delivered in the Province, shall be deemed to be evidence of a contract made in the Province, and the contract shall be construed according to the law of the Province, and all moneys payable under the contract shall be paid at the office of the chief officer of the company effecting the insurance in the Province. This provision has effect notwithstanding any agreement, condition or stipulation to the contrary.

Where the contract is one to be paid in dollars, the word "dollars" is usually taken to mean Canadian dollars, so that unless the contract stipulates for payment in American currency the payment of the amount in Canadian funds would fulfill the terms of the policy in my opinion.



Britain's Fleet Air Arm has been very active lately. Here we see the bombing of a German supply ship in the harbor of Haugesund, Norway.

In a case which went to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1935, the Court affirmed the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal in which it was held that the beneficiary under a policy on the life of a Canadian living in Ontario, in which the amount was stated to be payable at the head office of the company in Indianapolis, Indiana, was entitled only to payment of the amount in lawful money of Canada since that was in accordance with the terms of the Ontario Insurance Act in force at the date of the contract, and since the parties themselves placed such interpretation upon the contract by payment and acceptance of the premiums in Canadian dollars.

When Men Reach Peak of Earning Power

MEN reach the peak of their earning power on the average between the ages of 40 to 45, with a small number extending this peak on to 49, according to figures of the U.S. Social Security Board.

By the time age 60 is reached, however, average income has fallen off to very nearly the equivalent of their earnings in their late twenties, according to the records of 29,000,000 income producers in the United States. These figures are cited by life insurance underwriters as evidence of the need for establishing life insurance plans for future income at an early age.

The pattern of rise and fall in the earning power of the average man demonstrates the sound basis of the usual level premium plan of insurance through which the premium never increases.

B Stands for BILLS

and how they pile up when you are flat on your back and unable to work. By owning a Health and Accident policy, when sick or injured you will receive monthly benefits which will help you in paying the Rent, The Doctor and the Drug Store. Before you sign—COMPARE!

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W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

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Company Reports

BANK OF COMMERCE

IMPROVEMENT in earnings of the Canadian Bank of Commerce more than offset a rise of \$536,596 in Dominion and Provincial taxes in the year ended October 31, 1940 and net earnings, after taxes and pension fund, were \$2,752,203 or \$9.71 a share, up \$70,484 over the previous year when net was \$2,681,719 or \$8.94 a share. This widened coverage of the \$8 dividend and indicated the best results since 1933's \$9.57, the low point during the interval having been 1935's \$8.45 a share. Write-off of \$356,000 against bank premises (up \$100,000) left earned surplus at \$785,005, up \$2,203.

Two factors aiding the bank's earnings during the past year were (1) the greater commercial activity resulting from Canada's war effort, reflected in a rise of \$18,172,000 to a post-depression high of \$219,947,000 in current loans in Canada, a gain of \$5,234,000 to \$20,842,000 in liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit, an increase of \$1,232,000 to \$17,160,000 in note circulation and (2) the lower interest bill on savings deposits, which were reduced among other things by subscriptions to War Loans, interest-bearing deposits showing a net decline during the year of \$25,948,000 to \$348,604,000.

With temporary balances of the Dominion Government also below last year's level, total deposits were lowered by \$47,634,000 to \$615,074,000 and total liabilities were reduced by \$41,178,000 to \$653,077,000. Total assets declined proportionately to \$704,480,000, chiefly as a result of a reduction of \$43,598,000 to \$258,237,000 in the portfolio of securities. Total quick assets at \$395,932,000 were 60.63% of total liabilities to the public and total cash items of \$119,112,000 were 18.24% of the latter.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, Ltd., consolidated statement of earned surplus and profits shows that the net amount available for dividends amounted to \$538,921 as compared with \$510,131 for the year ending Aug. 31, 1939. The earnings are at the rate of \$15.57 per share on preferred and \$1.48 per common. Rates in previous year were \$14.75 and \$1.34. Provision for Dominion and Provincial income and excess profits taxes amounted to \$322,750 in the latest fiscal period, as compared with \$105,000 in the preceding year. The increase is due largely to the excess profits tax.

Current assets amounted to \$5,137,810 and current liabilities \$1,078,352, leaving a balance of net current assets amounting to \$4,059,458 as compared with \$3,883,852 at the previous year-end.

During the year the company paid dividends on preferred amounting to \$363,300, leaving a balance of arrears amounting to \$10.50 per share, of which \$3.50 has since been paid.

Earned surplus amounted to \$4,477,984, an increase of \$172,931 during the year.

DOMINION BANK

ANNUAL financial statement of the Dominion Bank shows net earnings, after increased taxes and pension fund provision, of \$873,788 or \$12.48 for the 12 months ended October 31, 1940, comfortably covering the \$10 dividend and comparing with \$739,796 or \$10.57 for the 12 months ended October 31, 1939. The latter indicated an annual rate of \$887,755 or \$12.68 a share on a straight arithmetical basis. Profits before taxes and pension fund for the latest period were \$1,328,953 against \$1,066,531 in the previous ten months, taxes were \$370,165 against \$264,235 and pension fund appropriation was \$85,000 against \$62,500.

The balance sheet reveals pronounced changes as a result of the expansion of demand for credit by business generally, growing out of the war effort and the large 1940 grain crop. Current loans to the public in Canada increased more than \$15,000,000 or 27% to \$74,157,387 a new post-depression high.

Current loans abroad were also higher and total loans jumped more than \$14,000,000 to \$80,646,639. As a result, the portfolio of investments (mainly domestic government bonds) was reduced \$22,000,000 to \$38,489,760. A strong cash position was maintained. Primary cash reserves were reduced from \$17,015,715 to \$15,309,945 but cheques on other banks were up from \$6,755,206 to \$8,780,208 and balances due by banks abroad were increased from \$3,725,615 to \$4,865,237. Increased foreign business of the bank's customers was also reflected in the rise of letters of credit, acceptances, etc., from \$2,856,128 to \$4,333,305.

Notwithstanding the fact that approximately \$22,000,000 was withdrawn by customers for subscriptions to War Loans, total deposits by the public were reduced only \$1,616,000 net to \$121,698,160. Deposits bearing interest were down \$4,713,000 but those not bearing interest were up \$3,097,000. Reduced temporary government balances, however, lowered total deposits by \$6,300,000 to \$133,682,060. Total liabilities to the public were down \$5,200,000 to \$143,414,570 and total assets showed a corresponding reduction to \$158,452,310.

IMPERIAL BANK

WITH total assets at a new high in its history, Imperial Bank of Canada reports profits maintained in the year ended October 31, 1940, despite increases in Dominion and provincial taxation. Dividends and the usual writeoffs were earned by a margin sufficient to increase the surplus forward from \$665,634 to \$676,652.

With income and corporation taxes increased to \$487,883 from \$325,885, profits before dividends and writeoffs were \$961,018, compared with \$966,259 in the former year. Writeoffs totaled the same, but in the latest year the amount written off bank premises was increased by \$50,000 to \$150,000, while the provision for contingencies was reduced by the same amount to \$100,000. Dividends totaled \$700,000, which, while it is 10 per cent on the par value of the capital stock is less than 4½ per cent on the combined capital, reserve and surplus.

Total assets at \$191,491,715 are higher than a year ago by some \$3,500,000. Total deposits are increased about \$2,600,000 to \$173,387,338. Cash assets are up nearly \$6,000,000 to \$32,336,611. Total quick assets, including cash, are at \$104,953,027, an increase of more than \$2,250,000 over a year ago. The quick assets thus are approximately 60 per cent of total deposits.

In view of marked acceleration in business activity, an increase in current loans was to be expected. These now total \$67,878,159, up about \$3,800,000. Call loans, on the other hand, stand about \$1,600,000 lower at \$3,588,190.

Among the more important cash assets are \$17,497,162 in notes and deposits with the Bank of Canada, an increase of more than \$3,000,000. Deposits with banks elsewhere total \$4,109,592, an increase of about \$875,000, and cheques on other banks total \$9,367,690, an increase of more than \$2,100,000.

A decline of more than \$1,500,000 in loans to municipalities, which now stand at \$5,857,901, is attributed to improving finances of municipalities. Provincial loans at \$487,501 are reduced about \$100,000 in the year. Bank premises are carried at \$5,743,114, a reduction of more than \$100,000.

BANK OF MONTREAL

AFTER a year of war, assets of \$961,334,955 show some contraction as compared with the previous report, when an all-time record of \$1,025,508,367 was established due in part to transactions of a special nature, as was explained at the annual meeting of shareholders but show a substantial increase over the total of \$874,255,828 reported in 1938.

Deposits at \$848,865,349, compare with \$914,909,050; notes of the bank in circulation, at \$19,816,520, are less

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

66th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending October 31st, 1940

Profit and Loss Account

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1940, after providing for	
Dominion and Provincial Taxes	\$ 487,882.90
Staff Pension and Guarantee Funds	101,583.98
and after making appropriations to contingent accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made	\$ 961,017.67
Dividends at the rate of 10% per annum	700,000.00
	\$ 261,017.67
Written off Bank Premises	\$ 150,000.00
Reserved for contingencies	100,000.00
	250,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	\$ 11,017.67
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1939	665,634.04
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1940	\$ 676,651.71

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	\$ 4,980,000.00
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	\$11,998,310.24
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	11,740,383.88
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	49,262,273.00
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	92,452,784.63
	165,453,751.75
Deposits by and balances due to other Chartered Banks in Canada	\$ 1,235,313.05
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	1,718,273.63
	2,953,586.68
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	\$173,387,338.43
Capital Paid Up	\$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	8,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	176,149.33
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	676,651.71
	15,852,801.04
	\$191,491,715.12

ASSETS

Subsidiary Coin held in Canada	\$ 368,796.52
Notes of Bank of Canada	\$ 6,170,215.00
Deposits with Bank of Canada	11,236,947.47
	17,407,162.47
Notes of other Chartered Banks	215,960.00
Government and Bank Notes other than Canadian	58,754.28
	\$ 18,050,673.27
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation	258,327.95
Cheques on other Banks	9,367,690.23
Deposits with and balances due by other Chartered Banks in Canada	647,376.84
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	4,109,592.38
	\$ 32,433,660.67
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value	\$37,862,270.02
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value	28,941,310.84
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value	5,658,192.63
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	57,592.45
	72,519,365.94
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover	\$ 3,588,189.97
Loans to Provincial Governments	487,501.04
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	5,857,900.91
	9,933,591.92
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for	67,878,158.82
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for	316,813.23
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	77,710.75
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	302,988.85
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts, if any, written off	5,743,114.39
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit as per contra	2,251,575.65
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads	34,734.90
	\$191,491,715.12

A. E. PHIPPS, President

H. T. JAFFRAY, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada: That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1940, and compared it with the books at Head Office and with the verified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A.
of Pat. Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
W. D. GLENDINNING, F.C.A.
of Glendinning, Gray & Roberts

Toronto, 18th November, 1940.

by \$1,950,772, in keeping with the contraction of issuing power under the Bank Act; acceptances and letters of credit outstanding at \$11,677,303 and other liabilities to the amount of \$3,892,125 show some increase, the total of liabilities to the public at \$884,251,299 being lower by \$64,251,622.

The bank's liquid position is strongly maintained. Quickly available resources, totalling \$663,185,436, show some contraction, largely as the result of the reduction of holdings of government and other bonds and debentures from \$517,171,255 to \$461,827,040, but are still at the high ratio of 75 per cent of all liabilities

to the public. Cash in the bank's vaults, and money on deposit with the Bank of Canada, at \$83,034,576, compare with \$94,641,456 in the previous report and are 9.39 per cent of the total liabilities to the public.

The profits for the year, after making appropriations to Contingent Re-

(Continued on Page 43)

Letters

Financial Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with much interest the article in your last week's issue by H. E. Manning, K.C., entitled "Land Tax Problem Unsolved—Land Values Drop." With most of Mr. Manning's statements and arguments in that article I agree, especially in regard to the assessment of property for taxation, but in common justice to those citizens throughout Ontario who are serving their fellow citizens as members of town and city councils, I must strongly oppose the view that our present high taxes are due chiefly to the extravagances or indifference of the members of those councils.

During my three years of service as an alderman of Toronto and dealing with the city's annual budget and tax rate it became quite clear to me, and I cannot over-emphasize it, that the chief cause for the increase in municipal taxation during the past twenty-five years is because the work and responsibilities of the municipalities have been greatly enlarged by the legislature of the province, without making any change in regard to who was to pay for it.

A quarter of a century ago our municipalities were doing only what they were created for, that is to provide a variety of services to property and the citizens.

Added Burdens

The legislature has gradually imposed on the municipalities more and more services to persons, in the way of old-age pensions, mothers' allowances, hospital services, child welfare, and more recently relief to the unemployed, and as I have said they left property owners to bear the whole cost.

This year accompanying each Toronto tax bill was a printed statement which I am afraid very few read.

It showed that Toronto's expenditures in 1931 for public health, street cleaning, works, parks, police and fire departments, public welfare, City Clerk's department, treasury, assessment, law, audit and city planning amounted to \$18,518,478 and that in 1940, the expenditures for the same were less—less, I say, not more by almost four million dollars, to be exact \$14,586,087.

The assessment in 1931 was \$1,050,204,868, less Income Assessment \$79,933,958, or net on Realty and Business Assessment of \$970,270,910, which latter was reduced in 1940 to \$955,103,105. The tax rate in 1931 was General Rate 23.15, Public School Rate 10.45, total 33.60; and in 1940 it was General Rate 23.70, Public School Rate 11.45, total 35.15.

Why then was there an increase of 11 mills when a decrease of over 4 mills could have been expected?

It was due to the increase in other civic expenses for services to persons, which had been imposed on the city by the legislature.

A City Manager?

Of course municipal councils can do something and I have urged the appointment of a City Manager for Toronto, such as now serve nearly five hundred municipalities in Canada and the United States, where in every case the citizens have secured more and better services for less cost.

I have estimated that we might save one million dollars in Toronto by having a City Manager to co-ordinate all the civic services and have thereby a better service and a more contented and loyal staff of civic employees, with merit the reason for appointment and advancement and good work more fully appreciated.

The saving would, however, mean only one mill reduction in the tax rate, whereas the increase in cost of social services and secondary education amount to over ten mills more than formerly, with property alone paying the bill.

That is the great injustice of the present system.

Property is quite willing to pay for services to property, and its owners as persons are also quite willing

to pay their share with all other persons for service to persons.

The property owner must look to the legislature for relief. It alone can allow taxation of public utilities, can reimburse the city out of the tax on gasoline for the road expenditures to service automobiles and the regulation and control of traffic. The legislature alone can require persons now paying nothing for the many protective services they enjoy as persons, to pay their proper share.

It can also relieve the property owner from paying the whole cost of secondary education, which in many cases is providing also for a wide

area outside the municipality. Many think that the career of thousands of our young people is being ruined instead of helped by present methods, because they are being educated as if they were to be lawyers, or doctors or teachers, instead of fitting them for many other profitable and necessary avenues of work.

Again I say—look to the legislature and do not blame your fellow citizens who are trying to serve for what they cannot control, but rather praise them for it and many might consider whether they cannot offer their services to their fellow citizens.

Good government cannot be secured unless persons who are qualified to serve are willing to do so.

JOHN B. LAIDLAW,
Toronto, Ont.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Continued from Page 42)

serve Fund and provision for bad and doubtful debts and Federal and Provincial taxes, were \$3,435,941 as compared with \$3,462,446 in 1939. The profits are the equivalent of 4.5 per cent on the capital, rest and undivided profits, showing no appreciable change. After payment of the usual dividends and appropriation of \$500,000 for bank premises, \$55,941 is added to profit and loss.

SURVEY OF MINES

THE Financial Post Survey of Mines has again, for the 15th year, produced a comprehensive survey of all Canadian mining developments and securities, a wealth of data for investors and engineers being incor-

porated in its 200 odd pages.

Besides analysis of companies, the special general sections are given in their familiar form. Mineral production for the Dominion and for individual provinces for many years, an eight-year price range of stocks, the country's milling plants, details on dividends paid—all these combine to give a comprehensive statistical picture of the nation's great mining industry.

Mining camps which have moved into prominence during the year are included for the first time. Maps of new areas have been prepared and old maps revised to give effect to changes that have taken place.

The Survey of Mines is published by the MacLean Publishing Company, Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, and is priced at \$2.00 a copy.

CHRISTMAS AS USUAL

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

and the Greeting is still Merry Christmas

"GIFT BUYING IS VERY MUCH IN THE COUNTRY'S INTEREST"

B. K. Sandwell tells why in a timely article in the December issue of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

Every Canadian business man—manufacturer, advertising man, salesman, retailer—will want to read Mr. Sandwell's convincing arguments. He maintains that gift buying, even of luxury items, must not be curtailed in Canada this year. He suggests that we follow the example of the small London shop keepers who keep on displaying "Business as Usual". Be sure to read: "And the Greeting is Still Merry Christmas"—December, CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL.

1940 Another Year of Leadership for CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL - Many Thanks!

A CONSOLIDATED PRESS PUBLICATION
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TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

"BACK PAGE"

Whither, O Ship

(Continued from Page 33)

She was impatiently aware that Douglas watched her.

"I'll paddle," she urged, looking up at the unresponsive canvas hanging flat against the drained sky. "I'd love to."

"Not yet." He sat with the rudder between his knees, the lines in his hand, his feet planted apart on the wet boards, his eyes on the serene pale sky. His mother groaned. He moved suddenly away from the rudder and beckoned her toward it. "I can manage the sail better if you steer. Keep her nose on our dock."

She took hold of the long, jointed handle. It turned and the boat swerved majestically in the wrong direction. The handle jammed to the opposite side and the dinghy moved too far to the right.

"If you steer straight, you save us time," Douglas pronounced firmly. "We're getting there."

How had he steered by a careless pressure of the knee while his hands were busy with the lines? She bit her lip and set herself to master the stubborn device. She stared at the dock—it was nearer now till, like a mirage, it dimmed and wavered and she blinked to see it again. Douglas was very busy arranging his lines.

QUITE suddenly he was paddling them close to the dock and Robert and Marian jumped ashore.

"I bailed eleven tins," Marian sang, running up the path toward the house. "I scrubbed," Robert answered ruefully, "but the streaks wouldn't come off."

Douglas chuckled. "Sure they wouldn't come off," he told his mother. "I knew they wouldn't."

"Then why?"

"It said in the book I read on whaling that you have to keep the crew busy. If they haven't anything to do they get up a mutiny. The captain has to think up jobs for them."

He stooped to unshin the rudder. She began to laugh. "So that's why you made me steer. You could have done it perfectly yourself."

Standing against the sail he looked very tall and so suddenly mature that she felt a flicker of alarm.

"You have to keep up discipline," he said, grinning, and all at once down rushed the sail burying her in a tangle of canvas.

• •

THE COLONEL AND THE MINISTER

"The Department of Transport has under consideration a proposal to leave the water in the Rideau Canal throughout the winter as a precautionary measure against ice jams," *Ottawa Journal*, November 17.

"THE Colonel and the Minister. 'We're walking hand in hand. To you, suppose,' the Colonel said. 'The Hans will ever land?' 'I doubt it,' said the Minister. 'They'd certainly be hanged!'"

"Suppose their bonfires reigned this town. And set it all aflame?" The Colonel said: "Why Ottawa would never be the same!" The officer sighed: "The Government would also get the blame!"

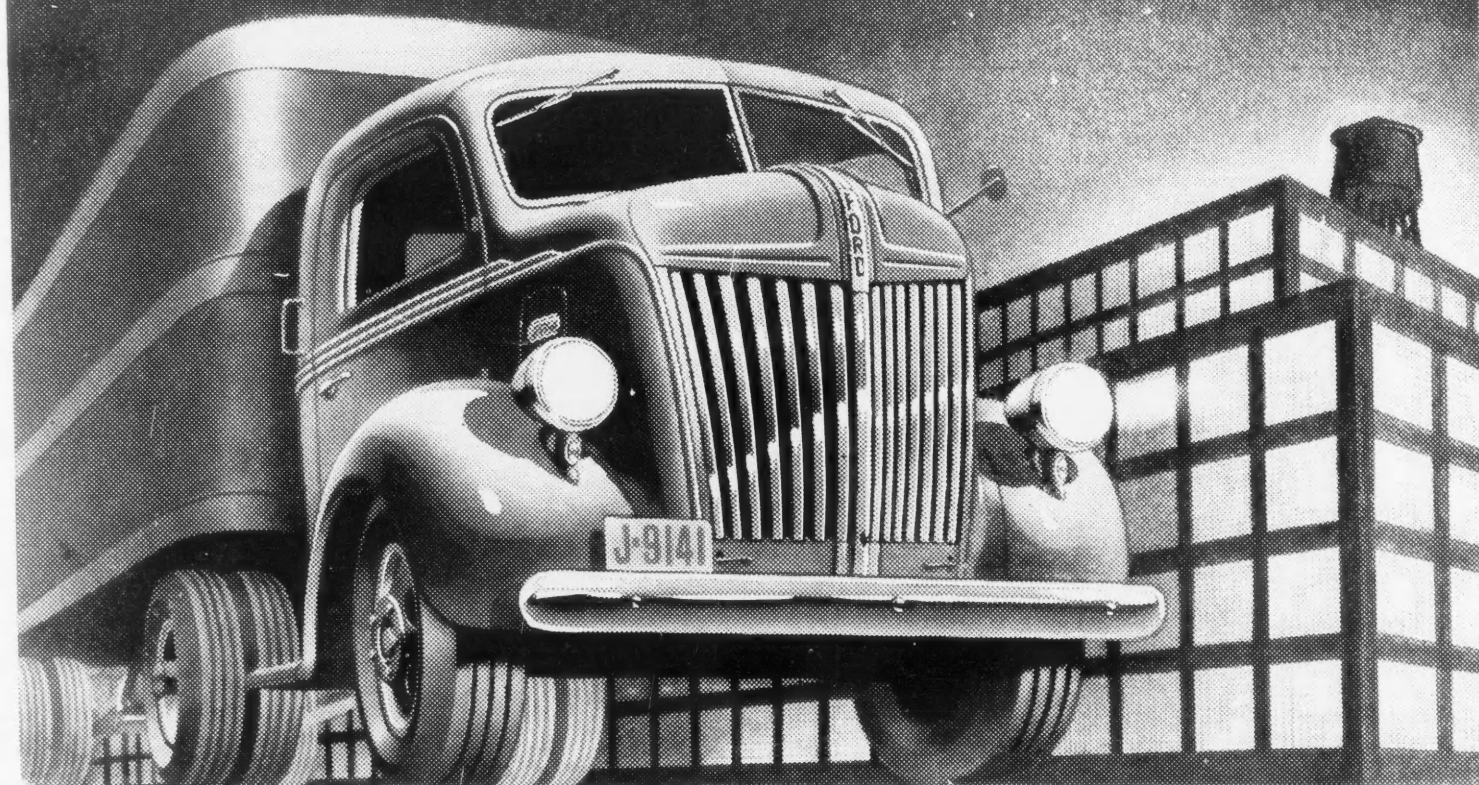
"Suppose explosives started fires?" The harassed Colonel cried. "Suppose the watermains had burst. The firemen all had died?" "You must take due precautions," the Minister replied.

"We'll leave the water in canals. And save the drainage price!" The Colonel thought it over, and decided it was nice. And that was odd, because, you know, in winter it's all ice."

Ottawa Mail

F. J. Fyfe

1941 FORD Trucks are on the Job...



TO SAVE YOU MONEY!

There are important jobs to be done in Canada... done fast, efficiently, economically. These are the jobs that Ford Trucks take in their stride—for they're built to do more work, in less time, at lower cost!

FOR 1941, Ford Trucks provide power, ruggedness, reliability and **PROVED ECONOMY**. Again ahead of the field, the 2-Tonner's pulling power is considerably increased for 1941 because its 95 h.p. engine now develops 178 lbs.-ft. of torque. The newly styled, massive Ford V-8 Trucks, with 59 body and chassis types, three V-8 engines and eight wheelbases, supply a Ford unit for more than 95% of all operations.

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Ford power and economy can't be matched by any other truck at the price. Ford trucks haul heavy loads faster and with greater thrift because they develop

higher torque over a wider range of top-efficiency speeds.

Ford Truck dependability is a by-word the world over. That's because every single important part of a Ford Truck is built with *extra* ruggedness. And if a truck should ever need attention, Ford service is universal.

Accept your Ford Dealer's invitation to make an "on-your-job" test. See the new 1941 Ford Trucks *in action!*

CANADIAN TRUCKS FOR CANADA. No trucks sold in Canada utilize a higher percentage of Canadian material and labour than those manufactured by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. An estimated 100,000 Canadians derive their livelihood, wholly or in part, from the Company's operations. Canadians who buy Canadian Ford products put their money to work at home.

LOW 1941 PRICES MAKE NEWS!

Factory retail prices reduced \$26 to \$32 on Cab-over-Engine chassis with cab. Commercial car chassis with cab increased only \$12. Regular truck chassis with cab increased only \$16.

LOW-COST TRUCKS FOR LOW-COST HAULING

FORD V-8 TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS ½ TO 3 TONS